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THE

CHINESE REPOSITORY.

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VOL. XV.

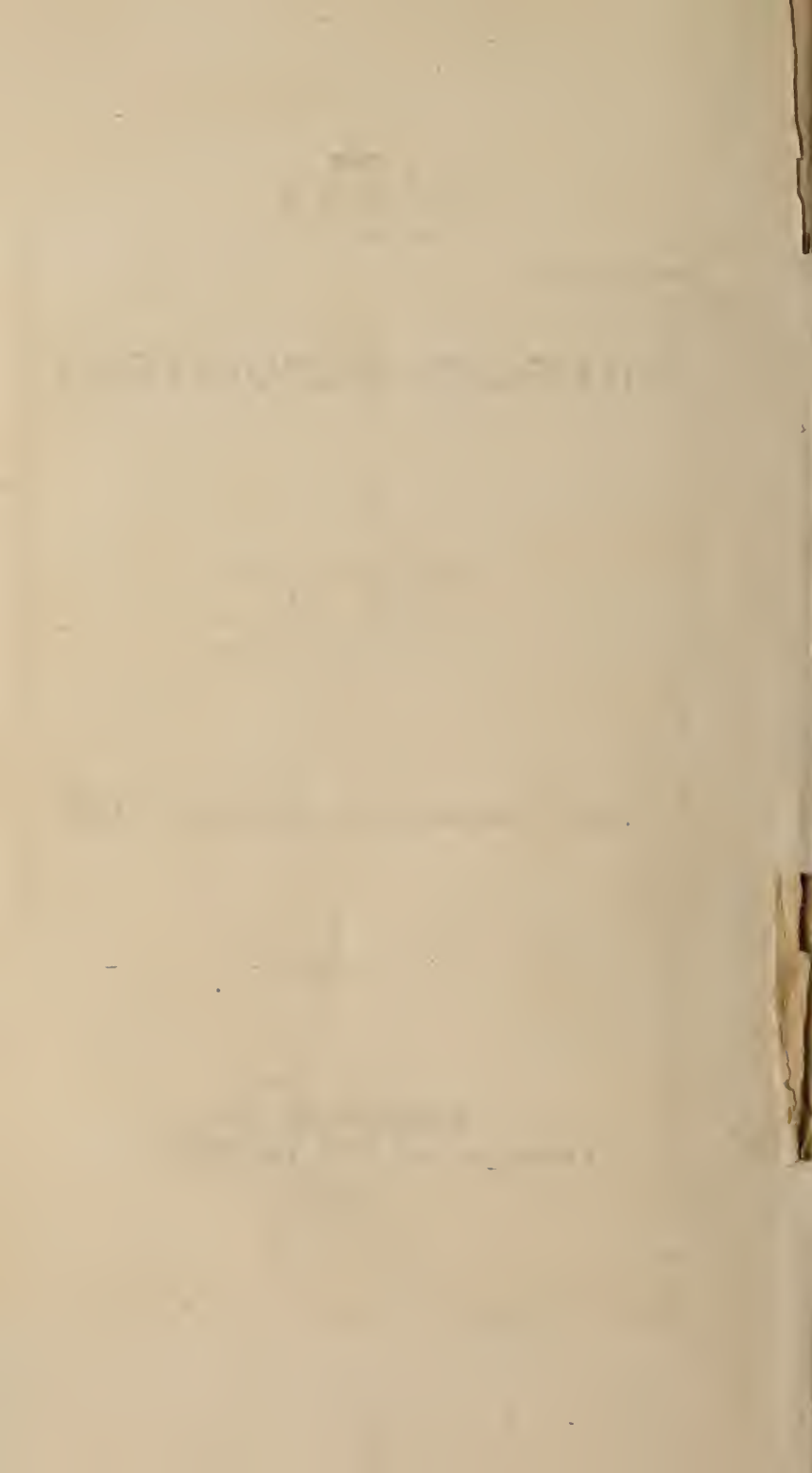
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THE

# CHINESE REPOSITORY.

VOL. XV.—JUNE, 1846.—No. 6.

ART. I. *Report of the Medical Missionary Society's hospital at Shánghái. From 1st of May, 1844, to 30th of June, 1845.*

By Rev. W. LOCKHART, M. R. C. S.

IN the last Report some remarks were made respecting the position of Shánghái, and an opinion was expressed as to the healthiness of its situation and climate; further experience has strengthened this opinion, and there do not appear to be any epidemic forms of disease prevalent among the people, who however suffer much from the effects of the sudden changes of climate, which take place during the spring and autumn months, as is shown in some degree, from the large number of cases of disease of the lungs, and rheumatism.

It is surprising that more disease does not exist in such a city as this, during the great heat of the summer months, densely populated as it is, the people being crowded together in narrow streets, and several families frequently living together in one house; and from there being no police regulations respecting cleansing the city, nor any public scavengers; the sewerage is also of the most imperfect kind, the drains being merely a species of continuous cess-pool, where filth of all kinds is allowed to accumulate and pollute the air; on the other hand manure is much wanted for the fields, and as it bears a high market value, is much sought after and carried away into the country; great numbers of men and boats are constantly employed in this exportation, and thus large quantities of filth are removed, that would otherwise no doubt produce detriment to the health of the inhabitants; in truth the price of every kind of ordure is the means of safety to the whole

community. The nasal organs of the Chinese are not so sensitive as those of Europeans, and they care little for the most offensive odours in their streets and houses, while the foreigner feels almost prostrated, by the stenches of various descriptions which assail him on all sides in any of these cities, the natives appear rather to enjoy "the spicy odours" than otherwise.

In spite however of all the circumstances which usually prove injurious to health, the inhabitants of this city and district appear to enjoy a good share of health; and though sallow in complexion, they are strong and attain in many instances a good old age. It is only by a much longer residence, that it will be ascertained whether there are any periodic visits of cholera or other severe diseases, affecting the whole community. An accurate register of the thermometer has been kept for the last twelve months and it may be generally interesting to show the results:—

	FOR THE DAY.			FOR THE NIGHT.		
	Greatest heat.	Lowest heat.	General average.	Greatest heat.	Lowest heat.	General average.
June,	88	72	77	71	65	66
July,	100	78	93	82	71	75
August,	97	85	89	81	75	77
September,	91	68	79	77	63	67
October,	85	59	74	67	41	60
November,	73	55	65	60	40	53
December,	61	35	49	49	26	36
January,	60	31	45	45	24	36
February,	62	36	45	47	30	37
March,	80	41	53	64	32	43
April,	75	47	64	65	41	51
May,	87	59	71	68	51	60
June,	90	61	76	77	58	68

The register of cases shows the number of patients to be 10,978 during fourteen months; the diseases that passed under observation, are of much the same character as in the last report, and it is somewhat remarkable that intermittent fever should appear in so small a proportion to other affections in this district of the country; and several of the cases mentioned came from a single village, about four miles from Shánghái, called Lung-hwa, where the pagoda is situated. Many cases of fever, dysentery, and elephantiasis, have come from that place, most probably on account of its low site; the banks of the river are at this place very marshy, and there is much water around the village.

In July last a juggler was exhibiting his tricks before a crowd, and in the course of his operations had to perform a needle trick as follows, he first pretended to swallow twenty needles singly, then to swallow a piece of string, to which the needles were to become attached (or

threaded,) and drawn out by a hooked piece of wire. However on passing down his hook, the needles had slipped too low, and both hook and needles became fixed in the throat; after repeated efforts he extracted 8 or 10 of the needles, and was then brought to me; on passing the finger into the throat, the needles were distinctly felt, the hook was firmly fixed at the back of the pharynx, but was finally disengaged and drawn out, and with some difficulty four more needles were removed with a portion of string; the rest of the needles could not by any possibility be reached, either by the finger or by forceps, and the worst circumstance in the case was, the needles were all attached to the piece of string, and they themselves penetrated the esophagus in different directions. The patient suffered much from dyspœa, with great agony from a sense of suffocation in the throat; an emetic was given with a slight hope that some of the needles might be loosened by the vomiting, but only one came away; a probang was passed during the evening without difficulty or pain, but also without any benefit;—leeches were plentifully applied with considerable relief for a time; active purging also was used, and hot fomentations applied to the neck; but great tumefaction, internally of the fauces and externally of the whole neck, took place, and advanced rapidly till suffocation ensued five days after the accident. The man's friends expressed their thanks for what had been done for him, and immediately removed the body—the patient was a poor feeble fellow, apparently a victim of long continued dissipation and vicious habits; the state of his health, joined with the great uncertainty of any beneficial result, was the reason that no operation was attempted or even proposed.

The case of enormous scrotal tumor mentioned in the list occurred in a man 45 years of age, by trade a weaver; he was also affected with elephantiasis of the right leg, but was otherwise in good health. The tumor, or morbid growth of the scrotum commenced ten years ago, but has during the last four years increased very rapidly; it is now of enormous size, measuring from the perinæum to the pubes 45 inches—largest transverse diameter 39 inches—smallest diameter, that is round the neck, 18 inches; the integuments of the abdomen are much dragged down, as is also the whole of the perinæum to the anus; the penis is not to be seen, the urine being discharged through a chasm in the front of the tumor, the left testicle or its *epididymis* is felt almost of natural size, at the back of the mass, which appears to consist in great degree of indurated cellular tissue, similar to elephantiasis; the skin is much corrugated over the whole anterior part

but posteriorly it is healthy; and the neck of the tumor consists wholly of healthy skin, the cord of the right side is somewhat enlarged, that of the left side is of natural size. An operation has been talked of, but not yet decided on, though the man is quite willing to submit to anything that would relieve him from his oppressive burden; for the present he has returned to his family at Chang-chau fú about 130 miles distant. In the case of enormous hydrocele 12 pounds of serum were removed from the tunica vaginalis of the left side, there was a small scrotal hernia on the right side. In another case of the same disease, but complicated with very large irreducible hernia, which led to much difficulty in the diagnosis, especially as the scrotum was much thickened in structure, 8 pounds of serous fluid was removed in the beginning of August, and in the beginning of September the same quantity was again drawn off.

In September last a man applied at the hospital with a tumor on the scalp, to which an escharotic application had been made ten days previously; this had the effect of destroying a large portion of the tumor, and much of the surrounding skin, which were now in process of separation; in a few days a large portion of the tumor was cut away, and shortly afterwards the remainder of it was removed, but with it came off the pericranium of the parietal bone, of about the size of a dollar, leaving the bone quite bare; the man was in good health, and though he had experienced much pain in the tumor during the process of separation, there had been no pain or uneasiness in the head; in the middle of September this patient was obliged to return home, the bone was at this time quite dry, but the granulations all round the exposed part were healthy, and the man was in good health. At the beginning of November the patient returned, he was a sailor on board a bean junk from Kwángtung, (Moukden); his stock of ointment had lasted him almost all the time. The wound had been kept clean, the granulations were healthy, and exfoliation of the parietal bone had taken place; a scale of bone was now removed, the granulated surface underneath which, was red and well nourished; cicatrization soon commenced and the wound was speedily healed.

The case of severe wound of the knee, was that of a man who fell on board his junk, the left knee came in contact with a rice bowl, which was of course broken, and the broken portions inflicted an extensive wound on the anterior part of the knee. He was brought to the hospital five days after the accident, when a wound was found to extend completely across the lower part of the knee joint, the

ligamentum patellæ was divided and the cavity of the joint, was laid open, especially on the outer side; there was also a wound of the leg, by which the fascia covering the peronæi muscles was divided, and the muscles themselves much lacerated; the man complained of severe pain in the knee; he was immediately put to bed, the wound closed, simple dressing applied, and the whole covered by water dressing; a dose of calomel and opium was given, which much relieved the severe pain, he had previously suffered from it. In a day or two the wound lost the red, inflamed, dry appearance it had at first; became moist and covered with pus; the case went on favorably, the suppuration became very profuse, and a large quantity of glairy fluid came from the joint; occasionally severe pain with slight fever came on, and the patient required constant care; in a few weeks cicatrization advanced rapidly, and in two months the external wound was almost healed, but the joint was stiff and at this period the limb was perfectly useless. The man was obliged to return home in his junk which was going to Shántung. He will most probably be able to use the limb in a few months; but he will have a stiff joint, though that is a small matter, when the very serious nature of the injury is taken into consideration.

The captain of a junk presented himself at the hospital, having dislocation of both humeri into the axillæ; this had occurred from a violent fall on his back, on the deck of the junk, during a severe gale of wind, which made the vessel pitch and roll very much, the junk was coming down the Yángtsz' kiáng from Nanking;—the accident happened 70 days before he applied for relief, attempts were made to reduce the dislocations; but the heads of the ossa humeri, were so firmly fixed in their new positions, and the attempts at reduction gave the man so much pain, that they were not persevered in.

Since the establishment of the hospital at Shánghái, endeavors have been made to introduce vaccination among the people, and repeated trials have been made, with lymph sent from the hospital at Hongkong; and also with further supplies sent through the kindness of Dr. ANDERSON of Macao, and Dr. MAXWELL in charge of the Madras troops at Chusan; this latter had been sent to China from Madras; all however proved unsuccessful, till a fresh supply was received from Macao last April, the use of which has happily been successful. At this time the colonel of the Chinese garrison of this city, Haw-ta-jin requested that one of his daughters might be vaccinated, which was done, and finally another of his children and thirty of the soldiers and neighbors' children were vaccinated at his residence, in

addition to which twenty children were vaccinated at the hospital. It is hoped that in a few months, as the plan of vaccination becomes more known, its practice will be extensively sought after. Inoculation is much practised by the native physicians, indeed the greatest number of the children are inoculated; the mode followed is to push a piece of cotton impregnated with variolous lymph up the nostrils, or to dress the child with clothes that have been worn by a person affected with small pox, and in a few days the small pox develops itself. But the advantages of vaccination are so great over inoculation, that the former will eventually it is hoped find as much favor here as it has done in Canton, where it was introduced by the late Mr. PEARSON, and an establishment has for many years been kept up at the expense of the Hong-merchants, for vaccinating all who apply. To make known more fully the benefit of vaccination, the pamphlet originally drawn up by Mr. PEARSON, and translated into Chinese by sir G. STAUNTON, was republished with some corrections and slight additions; and a large number of copies distributed in various parts of the surrounding country. It has been said that at Nanking there is an establishment for the performance of vaccination, but hitherto no definite intelligence has been obtained regarding it.

There is a short work published by a Chinese practitioner on the subject of inoculation, called "The preservation of infants by inoculation." By the writer it is supposed that small pox arises from poison introduced into the system from the mother's womb, and this is said to be proved by the occurrence of this disease but once during life; this poison is in the Chinese system associated with the principle of heat, and remains concealed in the system till it is developed through the agency of some external exciting cause; hence there being a constant liability to this disease breaking out, it is very desirable that some means of modifying its virulence should be adopted, and this means is found in inoculation at such times and seasons, as appear to be most advantageous, and when the system of the patient is in a healthy condition. The ancients possessed the knowledge of inoculating for (or planting) the small pox, which was handed down from the time of Chin-tsung of the Sung dynasty (1014 A. D.) and was invented by a philosopher of Go-mei-shan in the province of Sz'chuen. The disease, when it breaks out spontaneously, is very severe and often fatal; whereas when it is introduced by inoculation, it is generally mild, and casualties do not occur oftener than once in ten thousand cases;—the author concludes his introductory remarks by saying, "to discard this excellent plan and sit waiting for the calamity, is

much to be deprecated; it ought to be pressed on the attention of all, as a most beneficial thing for their adoption, and all persons that have children ought to confide in it, so that the lives of their children may be preserved." Then follow ten rules, which are to be attended to;—1st, regarding variolous lymph; this is the fluid that comes from the small pox pustules, and must be taken from a child which has the mild form of the disease; whether arising spontaneously or from inoculation, the pustules ought to be round or pointed, and of a clear red color, the fluid abundant and the crust which comes away clear and consistent like wax. The lymph itself or the crust rubbed down with a little water can be introduced into the sore, as above mentioned. Another mode of inoculation, is drying the crusts, reducing them to powder and then blowing this powder up the nose; this is called dry inoculation. After seven days fever appears, three days afterwards the spots show themselves; three days after this the spots become pustular, in three days more the crusts form, when the whole is completed. If the inoculation does not take effect, it may be repeated in fourteen days.

*2nd; Seasons.*—The spring and autumn are the most favorable seasons for inoculation, or any time when the weather is moderate; during the very hot or cold months, it ought not to be done.

*3rd; Choice of lucky days.*—A lucky day ought always to be chosen; the 11th and 15th days of the moon must always be avoided.

*4th; Management of the patients.*—During the process of inoculation, it is of great importance that strict rules of management be adopted in respect to heat and cold; with attention to diet and the avoidance of any cause of alarm or fright.

*5th; At the time for inoculation.* The child must be examined, and the state of its health ascertained; strict attention must also be paid to the state of the family, and if the child be sick the operation must not be performed. All children ought to be inoculated when they are one year old; if the health be good this ought by no means to be neglected.

*6th; Restricting.*—The room of the inoculated child ought to be clean and airy and well lighted; all excitement must be avoided, and the child kept quiet and placid.

*7th; Promise of the eruption.*—After the inoculation and before the fever appears, there suddenly arise on the child's face several pustules like small pox; these are called the "*sin man*" promise, or belief eruption; it is the forerunner of the disease, and the evidence of the poison having taken effect.

8th; *Repetition of the inoculation.*—If after waiting fourteen days, the fever does not appear, should the season still be favorable the inoculation may be repeated.

9th; *Mode of action.*—The inoculation must affect the viscera and then fever commences. The nose is the external orifice of the lungs; when the variolous lymph is placed in the nose, its influence is first communicated to the lungs; the lungs govern the hair and skin; the lungs transfer the poison to the heart; the heart governs the pulse and transfers the poison to the spleen; the spleen governs the flesh and transfers the poison to the liver; the liver governs the tendons and transfers the poison to the kidneys; the kidneys govern the bones, the poison of the small pox lies hid originally in the marrow of the bones; but when it receives the impression from the inoculation, it manifests itself and breaks out externally.

10th; *General rules.*—Inoculation is to be performed when there is no disease present in the system; good lymph must be selected, a proper time chosen, and good management adopted and then all will go on well.

The retired scholar Lew-lan, respectfully assenting to the imperial decree, compiled the above very important regulations regarding inoculation, and placed them in the “Golden mirror of the medical practice;” in later times celebrated physicians have discoursed upon them, and revised them with much care and attention.

Thus far an imperfect account has been given of the operations of the Medical Missionary Society at Shánghái, it ought also to be added that while attention is paid to the bodily wants of the people, endeavors are made to combine teaching with healing, and for this purpose the Rev. W. H. MEDHURST, has kindly attended three times a week, and addressed the patients on the leading doctrines of Christianity, and it is very pleasing to see the marked attention with which they listen to the exhortations made to them.

In addition to the pecuniary contributions so liberally made to the hospital at this place, the following have also been received:—

A case of cataract needles value £2.2 from the Ladies Association in behalf of Medical Missions in China—Western Branch,—through Mrs. CHARLES, London.

Ten Blankets,—Captain BOMFIELD, Chusan.

Ten Blankets,—Lieutenant ELLIOTT, Chusan.

Ten Blankets,—Dr. MAXWELL, M. N. I., Chusan.

The Tung-jin-tang 同仁堂, Hall of United Benevolence, was mentioned in the report of last year; in addition to the objects of



the institution there mentioned, a dispensary was opened in the 5th month of last year, and continued till the 8th month, called 施醫公局 She-e-kung-keuh, or establishment for gratuitous medical relief; this was attended by 8 or 9 native practitioners, who saw the patient once every five days; this attendance was gratuitous on the part of some of them, and was paid for in the case of others; the medicines were supplied by the different apothecaries' shops in the city, one shop dispensing all that is wanted during one day, which is paid for by the subscribers to this part of the above institution; the attendance of patients varies from 300 to 500, who are of all classes; they are prescribed for in the large halls of the establishment, which are well adapted for this purpose. It is said that every fú district city has a dispensary of this kind, but it is not known to what extent these operations are carried on, most probably not to the same extent as at this place; the reason given for the recent establishment of a means for affording this relief to the sick at Shánghái, which is only a hien or departmental city, is that it has been done by a foreigner who came to reside at the place, and therefore some of the wealthy people wished to show their benevolent feeling in the same way; this dispensary can only be kept open for three months, as the medical attendants are not willing to bestow a larger time upon it; it was again opened in the 5th March of this year, and is now in full operation. It is pleasing to observe that the influence of the Medical Missionary Society's hospital is thus felt; and it would be very desirable if the object of the above named establishment could be carried out more extensively, and continued for the whole year, as it is a most praiseworthy undertaking, and while in operation, was conducted with much spirit and energy, and were the medical men better informed in the principles of the healing art, a very large amount of benefit would be conferred on the patients. The attendance at the hospital is not at all diminished, since the establishment of the Chinese dispensary, neither will it be, for the class of cases is different in great degree, and the patients at the hospital come chiefly from a distance.

*List of patients from May 1st 1844 to June 30th 1845.*

Intermittent fever, - - -	71	Ulceration of throat, - - -	20
Tussis, - - - - -	725	Dyspepsia, - - - - -	1434
Asthma, - - - - -	91	Dysentery, - - - - -	100
Hæmoptysis, - - - -	100	Anasarca, - - - - -	18
Phthisis, - - - - -	28	Ascites, - - - - -	17
Chronic Laryngitis, - -	30	Jaundice, - - - - -	18
Cynanche, - - - - -	40	Enlargement of spleen, -	6

Rheumatism, - - -	1275	Ganglion of wrist, - - -	1
Rheumatic enlargement of joints,	6	Inflamed mamma, - - -	6
Partial paralysis, - - -	12	Harelip, - - - - -	1
Hemiplegia, - - - - -	6	Abscess, - - - - -	80
Paraplegia, - - - - -	1	Enormous abscess of thigh,	1
Epilepsy, - - - - -	6	Abscess under pectoral muscle,	1
Surditas, - - - - -	76	Ulcers, - - - - -	350
Deaf mute, - - - - -	2	Carbuncle, - - - - -	6
Warts in Meatus Auditorius,	4	Slough in leg of an old man,	1
Psora, - - - - -	490	Fistula in ano, - - - -	12
Porrigo Decalvens, - - -	20	Do. very extensive - - -	4
Lepra, - - - - -	40	Do. in perinæo, - - -	1
Extensive eczema, - - -	1	Do. Steno's duct, - - -	1
Leprosy, - - - - -	40	Excrescences round anus, -	8
Elephantiasis, - - - - -	24	Prolapsus ani, - - - - -	5
Elephantiasis enormous, -	1	Hæmorrhoids, - - - - -	4
Elephantiasis with vast enlarge- ment of scrotum, - - -	1	Hernia scrotal, - - - - -	88
Malignant ulceration of scrotum,	1	Do. Do. double, - - - - -	2
Malignant ulceration of nose,	1	Do. Do. congenital, - - -	4
Lupus Faciei, - - - - -	2	Do. inguinal, - - - - -	4
Scalds and burns, - - -	6	Hydrocele, - - - - -	35
Contusions, - - - - -	20	Do. enormous, - - - - -	1
Frightful contraction of face from burn, - - - - -	1	Do. double with double hernia,	1
Severe inflammation of absor- bents of arm, - - - - -	1	Fracture of clavicle, - - -	1
Suicide by opium eating,	1	Do. Radius, - - - - -	1
Attempted do. by opium eating,	4	Do. Fibula, - - - - -	1
Opium smoking, - - - - -	28	Do. Tibia and fibula, - - -	1
Accidental amputation of finger,	1	Do. Neck of femur, - - -	1
Gun shot wounds of face and body, - - - - -	4	Dislocation of both humeri from a fall, - - - - -	1
Laceration of hand and removal of thumb by bursting of a gun, - - - - -	1	Posterior curvature of spine,	1
Severe wounds of face, - - -	1	Distortion of knee, - - -	1
Wounds of body by fighting with pirates, - - - - -	1	Disease of hip joint, - - -	2
Severe wound of thigh with laceration of flexor muscles from falling on a hoe, -	1	Do. Knee joint, - - - - -	4
Wound laying open the whole anterior part of knee joint from falling on a rice-bowl,	1	Do. Shoulder joint, - - -	1
Swallowing needles by a juggler,	1	Do. Elbow joint, - - - - -	1
Gangrene of hand, and gangre- nous spots on body from eating a poisonous vegeta- ble, - - - - -	1	Anchylolysis of elbow joint,	1
		Hydrops Articulæ knee, - -	1
		Strumous enlargement of Radius, - - - - -	1
		Periosteal enlargement of Humerus, - - - - -	1
		Extensive necrosis of humerus with removal of bone and solution of continuity, -	1
		Caries of head of fibula, - -	1
		Caries of head of humerus,	1
		Do. inferior maxilla, - - -	3
		Soft nodes on ulna, tibia and frontal bone, - - - - -	4

Osteo-sarcoma of inferior maxilla, - - - -	1	Closure of pupil, - - -	80
Do. superior maxilla, - - - -	2	Amaurosis, - - - -	110
Do. humerus, - - - -	1	Do. from onanism, - - -	12
Do. head of fibula, - - - -	1	Cataract both eyes, - - -	66
Destruction of palatal bones, - - - -	1	Do. one eye, - - - -	40
Secondary syphilis and soft nodes, - - - -	4	Do. incipient, - - - -	79
Glandular swellings of neck, - - - -	14	Lippitude, - - - -	176
Tumor of face, - - - -	4	Pterygium, - - - -	388
Do. neck, - - - -	5	Trichiasis, - - - -	143
Do. lip, - - - -	1	Entropium, - - - -	163
Do. head, - - - -	1	Ectropium, - - - -	81
Large tumor of the Socia, parotidis, - - - -	1	Contraction of tarsi, - - -	206
Enormous scrotal tumor, - - - -	1	Epiphora, - - - -	6
Sarcoma testis, - - - -	1	Excessive granulations on the conjunctiva, - - -	1
Polypus nasi, - - - -	8	Enlargement of caruncula lachrymalis, - - -	3
Do. enormous size, - - - -	1	Warts on do., - - - -	1
Large excrescences on dorsum linguae, - - - -	1	Destruction of eye lids, - - -	1
Schirrus mammæ, - - - -	1	Malignant ulceration of do., - - -	4
Aneurismal nævus of lip, - - - -	1	Abscess of eye lid, - - -	6
Extensive varicosity of veins of thorax and abdomen after ascitis, - - - -	1	Chemosis, - - - -	4
Painful induration of surface of thorax, - - - -	1	Abscess of lachrymal sac, - - -	1
Catarrhal ophthalmia, - - - -	360	Fistula of do., - - - -	2
Pustular ophthalmia, - - - -	60	Stab in the orbit of the eye, - - -	1
Chronic conjunctivitis, - - - -	464	Destruction of globe of the eye from carcinoma, - - -	1
Granular lids, - - - -	586	Loss of both eyes, - - -	113
Do. Do. with opacity, - - - -	623	Do. of one eye, - - -	102
Do. Do. pannus, - - - -	250	Total number of patients, - - -	10,978
Leucoma, - - - -	360	<i>Operations.</i>	
Ulceration of cornea, - - - -	892	Cataract, - - - -	18
Conical cornea, - - - -	15	Entropium, - - - -	30
Staphyloma, - - - -	44	Pterygium, - - - -	2
Iritis, - - - -	10	Artificial pupil, - - - -	11
Hernia iridis, - - - -	6	Staphyloma, - - - -	2
Hypopium, - - - -	4	Tumor of face, - - - -	4
Synechia, - - - -	11	Do. of neck, - - - -	1
Irregularity of pupil, - - - -	24	Polypus nasi, - - - -	1
		Hydrocele, - - - -	26
		Aneurismal noevus of lip tied, - - -	1

Shanghai, July 1st, 1845.

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ART. II. *Synoptical tables of the foreign trade at Canton for the year ending 31st December, 1845, with returns, &c., of the trade at Shánghái, Ningpo, Fuhchau, and Amoy.*

A synoptical table of the export trade to foreign countries at the port of Canton during the year ending the 31st December, 1845. Specifying the description and quantities of commodities as well as their estimated value, and distinguishing the national character of the ships in which they were exported, viz:

| Description of Commodities         | Quantities, and in what Ships Exported. |          |        |       |        |         |        |                |         |       | Aggregate Quantities Exported | Estimated Value in Sp. Dls. at 4½ Sterling |         |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------|--------|-------|--------|---------|--------|----------------|---------|-------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------|
|                                    | British                                 | American | French | Dutch | Danish | Swedish | German | Miscell. Flags | Lorchas |       |                               |                                            |         |
| Alum, .....                        | 30,782                                  | ..       | 110    | ..    | 220    | ..      | 250    | ..             | ..      | ..    | Piculs                        | 31,032                                     | 54,486  |
| Aniseed, Star.....                 | 106                                     | 12       | ..     | ..    | ..     | ..      | 133    | ..             | ..      | ..    | "                             | 611                                        | 6,300   |
| " Oil.....                         | 24                                      | 43       | ..     | ..    | ..     | ..      | ..     | ..             | ..      | ..    | "                             | 67                                         | 9,494   |
| Bangles.....                       | 127                                     | 2        | 1      | ..    | ..     | 2       | ..     | ..             | ..      | ..    | Boxes                         | 146                                        | 8,848   |
| Bamboo ware.....                   | 138                                     | 74       | 2      | 6     | 41     | 170     | ..     | ..             | 30      | ..    | Piculs                        | 471                                        | 7,921   |
| Brass leaf.....                    | 117                                     | ..       | 1      | ..    | ..     | ..      | ..     | ..             | ..      | ..    | Boxes                         | 120                                        | 2,815   |
| Camphor.....                       | 1,202                                   | 1,025    | ..     | ..    | ..     | ..      | ..     | ..             | 2       | ..    | Piculs                        | 2,329                                      | 44,675  |
| Canes of all sorts.....            | 117                                     | 53       | ..     | ..    | 40     | 6       | ..     | ..             | ..      | ..    | Mille                         | 232                                        | 2,823   |
| Cassia lignea.....                 | 15,507                                  | 12,930   | 155    | 1,433 | 1,357  | 696     | 2,082  | 760            | ..      | 4,840 | Piculs                        | 40,150                                     | 426,650 |
| " Buds.....                        | 502                                     | 10       | ..     | ..    | ..     | ..      | 37     | ..             | ..      | ..    | "                             | 549                                        | 8,969   |
| " Oil.....                         | 35                                      | 54       | ..     | 2     | ..     | ..      | 4      | ..             | ..      | 3     | "                             | 98                                         | 21,822  |
| China-root.....                    | 3,016                                   | 39       | 60     | 10    | 265    | 197     | 5      | 19             | ..      | ..    | "                             | 3,611                                      | 10,820  |
| China-ware.....                    | 4,718                                   | 909      | 31     | 48    | 10     | 120     | 2      | ..             | 42      | ..    | "                             | 5,850                                      | 121,078 |
| Copper, Tin, & Pewter wares ..     | 173                                     | 6        | 2      | 4     | ..     | 1       | 1      | ..             | 5       | ..    | "                             | 192                                        | 8,637   |
| Crackers & Fireworks..             | 791                                     | 4,040    | 1      | 210   | 12     | 25      | 3      | 170            | 15      | ..    | "                             | 5,267                                      | 27,113  |
| Fans of all Sorts.....             | 5,496                                   | 23,430   | 66     | 32    | 56     | ..      | 21,775 | ..             | 250     | 60    | Catties                       | 56,164                                     | 58,681  |
| Furniture & Wood-ware Piculs       | 268                                     | 239      | 2      | 3     | 1      | 2       | ..     | ..             | 55      | 90    | Piculs                        | 623                                        | 14,247  |
| Glass Beads, & Glassware Boxes     | 1,939                                   | ..       | ..     | ..    | 20     | ..      | ..     | ..             | 2,085   | 8,052 | Boxes                         | 2,049                                      | 39,138  |
| Grass Cloth.....                   | 2,256                                   | 11,888   | ..     | 465   | ..     | 251     | 6,721  | ..             | ..      | ..    | Catties                       | 31,718                                     | 41,624  |
| Hartall or Orpiment.....           | 207                                     | 5,075    | 2      | 50    | 25     | 309     | 174    | 398            | ..      | 170   | Catties                       | 7,427                                      | 18,504  |
| Ivory & not. o' pearl ware Catties | 1,207                                   | ..       | ..     | 89    | 3      | ..      | ..     | ..             | ..      | 2     | Boxes                         | 940                                        | 11,824  |
| Kittysols.....                     | 935                                     | 3        | ..     | ..    | ..     | ..      | ..     | ..             | ..      | ..    | Piculs                        | 501                                        | 23,069  |
| Lacquer wares.....                 | 263                                     | 145      | 4      | 18    | 3      | 11      | 12     | 18             | ..      | 24    | Piculs                        | 501                                        | 23,069  |
| Mats & Matting.....                | 1,765                                   | 15,426   | ..     | ..    | 15     | 142     | 1      | 110            | ..      | 212   | "                             | 17,675                                     | 110,575 |



A synoptical table of the import trade from foreign countries at the port of Canton during the year ending the 31st December, 1845, specifying the description and quantities of commodities, as well as their estimated value, and distinguishing the national character of the ships in which they were imported, viz:—

| Description of Commodities          | Quantities, and in what Ships Imported. |           |       |        |        |         |        |                 |                 |         | Aggregate. | Estimated Value. |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------|-------|--------|--------|---------|--------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|------------|------------------|
|                                     | British                                 | American. | Fron. | Dutch  | Danish | Swedish | German | Miscell. Flags. | Portug. Lorchas |         |            |                  |
| 3 Areca or Betel Nuts,..... Piculs  | 15,935                                  | 12,058    | 45    | 5,095  | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...             | 2,088           | Piculs  | 35,221     | 130,795          |
| 4 Biche de Mar,..... "              | 420                                     | ...       | ...   | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...             | 4,896           | "       | 5,289      | 132,223          |
| 5 Birds' Nests, Edible,.... Catties | 125                                     | 6,564     | 775   | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...             | 25,651          | Catties | 26,531     | 232,676          |
| 8 Clocks, Watches, &c.,... Value    | \$28,546                                | 1,680     | ...   | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...             | ...             | "       | 35,110     | 35,110           |
| 10 Cochineal,..... Catties          | ...                                     | 32,943    | ...   | 1,100  | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...             | ...             | Catties | 2,780      | 6,312            |
| 12 Cotton,..... Piculs              | 527,201                                 | 338,286   | 1,283 | 13,631 | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...             | 5,316           | Piculs  | 580,544    | 5,192,439        |
| 13 Cottons, Plain,..... Pieces      | 846,147                                 | 132,937   | ...   | 16,118 | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...             | 54,955          | Pieces  | 1,255,506  | 3,462,169        |
| " Twilled,..... "                   | 3,020                                   | ...       | ...   | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...             | 4,740           | "       | 137,677    | 420,911          |
| " Cambrics & Muslins, "             | 2,427                                   | ...       | ...   | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...             | ...             | "       | 2,427      | 7,274            |
| " Printed and Dyed, "               | 23,426                                  | 2,981     | ...   | 625    | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...             | 350             | "       | 27,283     | 69,672           |
| " Handkerchiefs,.... Dozens         | 14,126                                  | 1,239     | ...   | 105    | 210    | ...     | ...    | ...             | ...             | Dozens  | 15,680     | 33,168           |
| " Not enumerated,..... Value        | 19,050                                  | 50,784    | ...   | 2,818  | 246    | ...     | ...    | ...             | 11,326          | "       | 84,224     | 84,224           |
| 14 Cotton Yarn and Thread, Piculs   | 20,446                                  | 1,785     | ...   | 25     | 44     | ...     | ...    | ...             | 1,031           | Piculs  | 23,331     | 400,961          |
| Earthenware,..... Value             | 1,840                                   | 125       | ...   | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...             | ...             | "       | 1,965      | 1,965            |
| 17 Elephants' Teeth..... Catties    | 15,271                                  | ...       | ...   | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...             | 1,147           | Catties | 16,418     | 16,723           |
| 18 Fishnaws,..... Piculs            | 1,696                                   | ...       | ...   | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...             | 136             | Piculs  | 1,832      | 82,035           |
| 19 Flints,..... Value               | 15,411                                  | 3,842     | 3,468 | 525    | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...             | 52              | "       | 19,927     | 9,204            |
| 20 Glass and Glassware, ... Piculs  | \$ 3,927                                | 2,286     | ...   | 576    | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...             | 3,280           | "       | 11,625     | 11,625           |
| 22 Ginseng,..... Value              | 246                                     | ...       | ...   | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...             | ...             | Piculs  | 2,532      | 155,549          |
| 24 Gum Olibanum,..... "             | 4,089                                   | ...       | ...   | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...             | ...             | "       | 4,089      | 23,645           |
| " Myrrh & other gums, Value         | 4,407                                   | ...       | ...   | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...             | ...             | "       | 4,407      | 4,407            |
| 25 Horns, Buffalo & Bullock, Piculs | 45                                      | ...       | ...   | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...             | ...             | Piculs  | 45         | 1,195            |
| 26 " Rhinoceros,..... "             | 54                                      | ...       | 10    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...             | ...             | "       | 64         | 3,260            |
| 29 Mother of Pearl Shells,...       | 419                                     | 1,545     | ...   | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...             | ...             | "       | 1,986      | 12,879           |
| 30 Metals, Copper Wrought, "        | 2                                       | 674       | 120   | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...             | 810             | "       | 1,606      | 36,957           |

|                               |         |            |           |       |        |        |         |         |            |         |               |
|-------------------------------|---------|------------|-----------|-------|--------|--------|---------|---------|------------|---------|---------------|
| Iron, .....                   | Piculs  | 24,083     | 4,375     | ...   | 3      | ...    | ...     | 630     | 840 Piculs | 29,931  | 74,952        |
| Steel, .....                  | "       | 7          | ...       | ...   | 290    | ...    | ...     | 20      | "          | 317     | 1,270         |
| Tin, Block, .....             | "       | 225        | ...       | ...   | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...     | "          | 235     | 4,056         |
| Lead, Pig, .....              | "       | 716        | 18,971    | ...   | ...    | ...    | ...     | 77      | 1,312      | 21,076  | 106,407       |
| Spelter, .....                | "       | ...        | ...       | ...   | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...     | 1,836      | 1,836   | 11,475        |
| Tin Plates, .....             | Boxes   | 1,006      | ...       | ...   | 7      | ...    | ...     | 36      | ...        | 1,239   | 8,692         |
| 32 Pepper, .....              | Piculs  | 4,865      | 1,025     | ...   | 374    | 1,121  | ...     | 94      | 346 Piculs | 7,228   | 39,534        |
| 33 Putchuck, .....            | "       | 902        | 290       | ...   | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...     | 265        | 1,457   | 14,618        |
| 34 Battans, .....             | "       | 9,381      | 11,870    | ...   | 5,789  | 94     | ...     | 70      | 12,109     | 39,313  | 112,937       |
| 35 Rice and Paddy, .....      | "       | 26,867     | 112,404   | 4,881 | 4,432  | ...    | ...     | 5,871   | 166,739    | 166,739 | 296,725       |
| 37 Saltpetre, .....           | "       | 152        | 692       | ...   | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...     | ...        | 844     | 6,376         |
| 38 Shark's fins, .....        | "       | 6,084      | ...       | ...   | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...     | 27,018     | 33,102  | 125,679       |
| 39 Skins and Furs, .....      | No.     | 9,946      | 10,948    | ...   | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...     | 9,995 No.  | 30,889  | 74,795        |
| 40 Smalts, .....              | Piculs  | 280        | ...       | ...   | ...    | ...    | ...     | 33      | ...        | 313     | 14,489        |
| 41 Soap, common, .....        | Catties | 63,933     | 13,685    | ...   | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...     | ...        | 77,618  | 8,693         |
| 45 Wine, Beer, Spirits, ..... | Value   | 5,650      | 10,652    | ...   | 656    | ...    | ...     | 767     | 1,180      | 18,903  | 18,903        |
| 46 Wood, Sandal, .....        | Piculs  | 22,593     | ...       | ...   | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...     | 1,142      | 28,708  | 214,080       |
| " Sapan, .....                | "       | 395        | 716       | ...   | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...     | 5,459      | 6,570   | 12,955        |
| Wollens, Broad, .....         | Changes | 145,472    | 8,245     | ...   | ...    | 1,760  | ...     | 1,319   | 4,440      | 161,236 | 890,996       |
| Narrow, .....                 | "       | 736,236    | 22,603    | ...   | 6,415  | ...    | ...     | 6,615   | 12,768     | 784,637 | 1,118,013     |
| Blankets, .....               | Pairs   | 3,916      | 1,118     | ...   | ...    | ...    | ...     | 620     | 1,374      | 7,928   | 40,137        |
| Not enumerated, Value \$      | \$      | 7,536      | 30,486    | 922   | 7,800  | 1,040  | 1,926   | 12,934  | 15,408     | 7,536   | 288,610       |
| Miscellaneous Imports, .....  | "       | 218,536    | ...       | ...   | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...     | ...        | ...     | ...           |
| Total, .....                  | \$      | 10,392,934 | 2,478,048 | 8,318 | 77,751 | 19,871 | 114,817 | 123,530 | 22,482     | 825,060 | 14,062,81     |
|                               |         |            |           |       |        |        |         |         |            |         | Or £3,046,942 |

Remarks.—The preceding tables have been compiled from the consular returns of the British and foreign import trade at Canton for the year 1845, and the quantities therein specified are those which actually paid duty.

The weights and measures stated, are those in use at Canton. One catty is equal to 1½ pound avoirdupois; hence one picul of 100 catties corresponds with 133½ pounds in England. One chang is 4 English yards nearly.

The value given has been computed upon a moderate estimate according to the average prices of the year in the Canton market, including the duty and other charges.

FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR,  
Her Majesty's Consul.

Canton, 31st January, 1846.

A return of the quantities and value of merchandise *Imported* into the port of Shánghái in 62 British vessels of 15,971 tons, from the countries and places undermentioned, during the year 31st December, 1845.

| <i>Description of articles.</i> | <i>Quantities.</i> | <i>From what countries and places imposed.</i> | <i>Estimated value in sig. at 4s. 2d. per \$</i> |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Manufacture of cotton :—</i> |                    |                                                |                                                  |
| White Longcloths.....           | pieces 341,581     | { Liverpool & }<br>{ Hongkong, }               | £247,659                                         |
| Grey ".....                     | " 911,911          |                                                |                                                  |
| Dyed ".....                     | value              | "                                              | 18,474                                           |
| Drills white.....               | pieces 1,542       | "                                              | 982                                              |
| " grey.....                     | " 1,785            | "                                              | 1,199                                            |
| Chintz.....                     | " 26,816           | "                                              | 18,962                                           |
| Cambrics.....                   | " 240              | "                                              | 250                                              |
| Handkerchiefs.....              | dozens 8,369       | "                                              | 1,991                                            |
| Velveteens.....                 | value              | "                                              | 6,169                                            |
| Cotton Yarn.....                | piculs 770         | "                                              | 4,812                                            |
| <i>Manufactures of wool :—</i>  |                    |                                                |                                                  |
| Habit cloths, Spa. Stripes, &c. | yards 297,976      | "                                              | 127,215                                          |
| Long Ells.....                  | pieces 7,981       | "                                              | 12,853                                           |
| Camlets, English.....           | " 4,057            | "                                              | 18,872                                           |
| " Dutch.....                    | " 100              | "                                              | 792                                              |
| Blankets.....                   | pairs 747          | "                                              | 500                                              |
| Woollens unenumerated.....      | value              | "                                              | 2,368                                            |
| Woollen and cotton mixture..    | value              | "                                              | 3,802                                            |
| <i>Metals, viz :—</i>           |                    |                                                |                                                  |
| Iron pigs.....                  | piculs 1,409       | "                                              | 734                                              |
| " rods and bars.....            | " 12,144           | "                                              | 5,957                                            |
| Lead pigs.....                  | " 1,771            | "                                              | 1,338                                            |
| Tin plates.....                 | " 291              | "                                              | 1,091                                            |
| <i>Miscellaneous:—</i>          |                    |                                                |                                                  |
| Flints.....                     | piculs 7,364       | "                                              | 1,868                                            |
| Class and glassware.....        | value              | "                                              | 1,338                                            |
| Gambier.....                    | piculs 272         | { Hongkong }<br>{ and Straits, }               | 147                                              |
| Pepper.....                     | " 1,015            | "                                              | 1,163                                            |
| Rattans.....                    | " 5,022            | "                                              | 4,316                                            |
| Saltpetre.....                  | " 267              | "                                              | 445                                              |
| Indigo.....                     | " 1,632            | "                                              | 1,508                                            |
| Sinalts.....                    | " 27               | "                                              | 512                                              |
| Hardware.....                   | value              | "                                              | 2,836                                            |
| Woods, Sandal.....              | piculs 76          | "                                              | 190                                              |
| " Ebony.....                    | " 700              | "                                              | 204                                              |
| " Sapan.....                    | " 478              | "                                              | 343                                              |
| Wines.....                      | dozens 889         | "                                              | 1,481                                            |
| Sundries.....                   | value              | "                                              | 2,899                                            |
| Total                           |                    |                                                | £1,082,207                                       |

*Note.* A very considerable quantity of treasure has been imported from Wúsung, but the amount unknown.

G BALFOUR,  
H. B. M. consul at Shánghái.

Shánghái, 31st December, 1845.



A return of the quantities and value of merchandise *Exported* from the port of Shánghái in the British vessels of 16,760 tons, to the countries and places undermentioned, during the year ending the 31st December, 1845.

| Description of articles. | Quantities.             | To what countries and places exported. |  | Reported or estimated value in sig. at 4s. 2d. p. \$ |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------------------------|
|                          |                         |                                        |  |                                                      |
| Alun.....                | piculs 2,701            | Hongkong                               |  | 470                                                  |
| Musk.....                | catties 67              | "                                      |  | 837                                                  |
| Rhubarb.....             | piculs 73               | "                                      |  | 354                                                  |
| Silk, Raw, viz.          |                         |                                        |  |                                                      |
| Tsatlee. piculs 5,818    | } piculs 9,505          | Hongkong, London,                      |  | 792,489                                              |
| Taysam " 2,694           |                         | Liverpool, Cork                        |  |                                                      |
| Yuenfa " 698             |                         |                                        |  |                                                      |
| Sorts... " 295           |                         |                                        |  |                                                      |
| Tea, viz:—               |                         |                                        |  |                                                      |
| Congou. piculs 56,371    | } piculs 69,889         | Hongkong, London, 462,746              |  | Liverpool, Scilly and<br>Cork.                       |
| Souchong " 2,703         |                         |                                        |  |                                                      |
| Pouchong " 107           |                         |                                        |  |                                                      |
| Pekoe.. " 262            |                         |                                        |  |                                                      |
| H. Muey " 173            |                         |                                        |  |                                                      |
| Twankay " 3,160          |                         |                                        |  |                                                      |
| Hyson.. " 712            |                         |                                        |  |                                                      |
| H. Skin. " 1,132         |                         |                                        |  |                                                      |
| Y. Hyson " 2,226         |                         |                                        |  |                                                      |
| Imperial " 359           |                         |                                        |  |                                                      |
| G. powder " 621          |                         |                                        |  |                                                      |
| Sorts... " 2,063         |                         |                                        |  |                                                      |
| Silk Piece Goods.....    | piculs 18 <sup>12</sup> | London & Liverpool                     |  |                                                      |
| Gypsum.....              | " 5,480                 | Hongkong                               |  | 570                                                  |
| Nankeen Cloth.....       | " 56                    | "                                      |  | 625                                                  |
| Sundries.....            | value                   | "                                      |  | 1,000                                                |
|                          |                         | Total                                  |  | £1,259,091                                           |

Shánghái, 31st December, 1845.

G. BALFOUR,

H. B. M. consul at Shánghái.

H. B. M. Consul at Shánghái has prepared, in addition to the returns given above, general views of both the *Import* and *Export trade*, from and to foreign countries, at the port of Shánghái; the total of the estimated value of imports is £1,223,980; total of exports is £1,347,052.

At *Ningpo*, H. B. M. Consul, Mr. Thom gives, along with the requisite details, the following summary, for 1845:

Total imports in British vessels £10,398 5s. 0d.; exports, £17,495 3s. 0d.

Total imports in Bremen vessels 2,882 0 0 exports, 462 0 0

Total imports under the Ame. flag 1,123 0 0 exports, 1,116 0 0

At *Fuhchau*, H. B. M. Consul, Mr. Alcock, gives the following for 1845.

Total imports in 5 English vessels, £72,147 17s. 0d.; exports, £68,459 18s. 4d.

Total imports in 3 American vessels, 11,513 19 10 exports, 776 5 0

At *Amoy*, H. B. M. Vice-consul, Mr. Sullivan, gives the following returns of British vessels, for 1845.

Total imports in 33 vessels £147,494 10s. 0d.; exports, £15,478 1 17s. 5d.

We regret that we cannot give any statements regarding the traffic in opium. From data published some months back in the *Friend of India* it appears that the total exports from India for the season, 1844-45, was more than 40,000 chests. We suppose it is still on the increase and that little less than forty thousand chests must have come to China last year, and have sold for say \$20,000,000!

ART. III. *Roman Catholic missions in China, with particulars respecting the number of missionaries and converts, and the ecclesiastical divisions of the empire.* From a Correspondent.

The Roman Catholic missionaries to China come from various European nations; particularly, Portugal, Spain, France, and the Italian states, and are connected with and are under the direction of various societies, yet subordinate to the great head of the papistical organization. The missionaries from these different countries occupy different districts of country. The Chinese empire is ecclesiastically divided into three bishoprics, and ten apostolic vicariates as follow, viz.; the bishoprics of Peking, Nanking, and Macao. The vicariates of Sz'chuen, Yunnán, Chehkiáng, Mongolia, Liáutung, Corea, Húkwáng, Shántung, Shánsí, and Fuhkien.

We will notice these different dioceses in the order they stand.

1. The bishopric of Peking was once one of the largest dioceses; it now embraces only the province of Pichí lí. The administration of this diocese belongs to the Portuguese. There is at present no regular bishop in charge: and the administration is committed to bishop Castro. The missionaries in this province are of the order of the Lazarists. Their principal residence is at the college of Siuwan, on the borders of Tartary. The converts are reckoned to be 50,000.

2. The bishopric of Nanking embraces the three provinces of Kiáng-sú, Ngánhwei, and Honán, and is the most populous diocese in the world, embracing in its limits more than eighty-five millions of souls. The administration of this bishopric also belongs to the Portuguese. There is at present no incumbent and the administration is committed to bishop de Besi, an Italian and apostolic vicar of Shántung. The missionaries in this diocese are of the Society of Jesus and Lazarists. There are four Jesuits and two Lazarists. The bishop reports the number of neophytes at 76,000 having 500 converts during the last year.\*

3. The bishopric of Macao embraces the provinces of Kwángtung and Kwángsí, and the island of Hainán. Bishop Matta is the present incumbent of this see. There are nine missionaries, thirty native priests, two colleges, three agencies (procures) for French and Spanish missions and 52,000 Roman Catholics. The annual num-

\*. Note. We learn that the bishop, *Le comp. de Besi*, has recently been at Hongkong, having come down from Nanking to welcome a large reinforcement of European priests, some fifteen or twenty, several of them Jesuits, and all for the provinces of which he has charge. This will increase the whole number of European priests to about eighty, exclusive of the twelve bishops and eight coadjutors.

ber of adult baptisms is about 300. The number of Chinese students in St. Joseph's college, where there are two European professors, is about fifteen.

4. The apostolic vicariate of Sz'chuen. It embraces the extensive province of Sz'chuen and Kweichau, and is one of the most flourishing missions in the empire. The missionaries are connected with the French Society of Foreign Missions. It is under the care of bishop Perocheau, apostolic vicar. He is aided by a coadjutor, and there are nine missionaries and thirty native priests, and 54,000 professors of Christianity. The number of adult baptisms last reported is 389. Two colleges serve as nurseries for the priesthood and 54 schools for boys and 114 for girls impart instruction at all points and to all classes, and 500 monastics by their prayers seek to call down blessings from on high.

5. Apostolic vicariate of Yunnán. This is a small and recently established vicariate, and is administered by bishop Ponsot of the French Missions, having three missionaries, one native priest and 4000 Christians.

6. The apostolic vicariate of Chehkiáng embraces the two provinces of Chehkiáng and Kiángsí, and receives its missionaries from the French Society. The administration is in the hands of M. Larribe who was coadjutor to bishop Rameau who was drowned at Macao in July last. The missionaries are from the Congregation of St. Lazarus, and there are about 9000 converts.

7. The apostolic vicariate of Mongolia. This vicariate is recently erected and is connected with the French Missions. Bishop Mouly is the apostolic vicar aided by a coadjutor. The bishop reports that the circumstances of the mission are favorable, that schools are established for the young of both sexes, and that 400 had renounced their idols and been baptised.

8. The apostolic vicariate of Liántung embraces the three provinces of Manchuria. Bishop Verroles, who is connected with the French Society has charge of it. This mission is recently established and no full account of its state and prospects has been yet received.

8. The apostolic vicariate of Corea. This embraces Corea and some of the adjacent islands, and also the Lúchú isles. This is recently established. Two priests M. M. Farcade and Seturdu have been appointed from Corea for the Lúchú isles. Their arrival is not yet heard of.

10. The apostolic vicariate of Húkwáng. This embraces the two provinces of Hupih and Húnán. Its administration is at present in the hands of bishop Rozziolati with two coadjutors, ten Italian and fifteen native priests. The number of Catholics is estimated to be more than 60,000.

11. The apostolic vicariate of Shántung. Bishop Besi has charge of this vicariate in connection with the bishopric of Nanking, there are 4000 Christians, who are much exposed to persecutions.

12. The apostolic vicariate of Shánsí. It embraces the provinces of Shánsí and Shensí. Bishop Salvetti is the present apostolic vicar. It is connected with the Italian Societies, of its state and prospects we have no details.

13. The apostolic vicariate of Fuhkien. This province is assigned to the Spanish Dominicans. Bishop Carpena is vicar apostolic, and there are in connection with the mission one coadjutor, five European priests and nine native, and more than 40,000 members.

This summary gives twelve bishops, seven or eight coadjutors. The number of European priests connected with these missions we are not able to give accurately. But we think the number not including the bishops or coadjutors does not exceed sixty, and the number of native priests ninety, all 170. The sum of the number of members reported by the different missions is 345,000, whilst there are five vicariates from which the number is not reported.

The amount of funds remitted to these missions from Europe for the year ending May 1844, was franks 295.733.40. Besides the schools for communicating the benefits of communications of the common rudiments of education to children of both sexes, there are one more school connected with almost every mission, especially for training native priests, and when not already established measures are being taken to establish them.

Besides these there are five colleges out of China proper for the education of native priests, viz. at Naples (Europe),\* Pinang, Macao, Siwan in Mongolia, and on the west border of Sz'chuen in Thibet.

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ART. IV. *Secret Societies among the Chinese in Singapore, with particulars of some of their late proceedings.* Copied from the Singapore Free Press.

No. 1.

To the editor of the Free Press:

SIR: About two years ago the columns of your paper were occupied in giving to the public much valuable information regarding the Secret Societies amongst the

Chinese in this settlement—and after the extraordinary spectacle which took place yesterday this seems to be a proper time to renew the subject. Many years ago a Chinaman, nominally a Baker, settled in Singapore and soon became the head of the Huey. Several murders were committed and he was suspected of being the “directing power,” but no proof could ever be brought home to implicate him sufficiently for the purpose of bringing him to justice. At length he retired from business, and took up his abode at one of the temples belonging to the Secret Society where he remained until his death, which took place 15 days ago. This man was never possessed of much property, in fact, he had all the outward appearance of being poor, but his influence over his clan was immense, which the Police knew and a former magistrate occasionally availed himself of it in discovering robberies. The moment his death was known the clan determined that his body should be laid in state for 13 days and be honored with a public funeral. No secret was made of these arrangements;—indeed some of the leading men asked permission of the authorities to allow them to take place which was granted with this condition—that the number of followers should be limited. In the meantime the police were not idle. They discovered that a very large body of men would be present at the funeral and that other clans would join for the express purpose of creating a quarrel. All this I believe was made known to the local authorities. The superintendent of police, the deputy, the European constables and all the peons that could be spared were in attendance to preserve order. At the appointed hour the procession was formed, consisting of about 6,000 Chinese, the police authorities then suggested to the principal men that it should proceed from the temple over Faber's Bridge in a direct line to the burial place adjoining the military cantonments. This was acceded to by some whilst the majority objected and some men immediately cried out “Pan” the well-known watch word for a row. A rush was made to seize the deputy superintendent but the Chinese interpreter, employed sometimes by the authorities, stepped before him and saved him. The interpreter was however half killed when rescued and now lies in a dangerous state. An express was sent to the governor who, with his usual promptitude, called out the military. Colonel Watson, the officers and privates were soon on the spot—but for what? The civil power had been set at defiance, and, notwithstanding the peons were well armed, laughed at. The rebellion (if that term may be used) commenced the moment the Chinese attempted to seize the deputy superintendent, and the object of seeking the aid of the Military one would naturally suppose was to disperse the mob and secure the ringleaders. Nothing of the kind. The sepoy was placed on each side of the road to preserve order, and the Huey had the gratification to see that their body was all-powerful and could act with impunity. I think, Mr. Editor, there is a radical defect in our system of treating the Chinese and if you make inquiries you will find all other governments adopt vigorous measures in keeping them in order. Here we have this startling fact. An infirm old man dies, apparently poor and of no note, no sooner is his clan made acquainted with it then they determine to congregate from all parts of the island to the number of about 4,000. Other clans immediately seize the opportunity of “eastng shame” upon the head of the deceased, as it is termed, and number some 2,000, many on both sides being armed and ready for a murderous attack. Now all this is made known to the local authorities and what steps do they take to prevent the procession—None!! Surely the very circumstance of so many thousand men collecting together ought to have induced them to take prompt measures to prevent more than a reasonable number following the procession.

AN EYE WITNESS.

Singapore 10th March 1846

No. 2.

It seems there was a fracas yesterday between the police and the notorious Huey Association, which might have led to the most serious consequences. That all but proscribed body, bearding the local authorities in broad day, arranging their lawless members for a public demonstration, which it requires

the presence of the military (who were called out on the occasion) to protect the community from!! The common report is, that 7,000 Hueys proposed to parade the principal streets of Singapore in procession, under the pretence of doing honor to the funeral rites of a deceased chief, whose body was to form the external rallying point for this rabble, from which to intimidate the community at large, and their uninitiated countrymen in particular, by that convincing proof of how careless they are of the frowns of our government. Report further says that the deputy superintendent of police—a magistrate in the discharge of his duty—had a narrow escape from being torn in pieces by the mob, and was probably only saved from being murdered for his hardihood in venturing unarmed into the midst of the horde—by their supposing he was amply supported by an armed force close at hand while his thorough knowledge of the common *Lingua Franca*—Malay—enabled him to reason with some of the chiefs,—who once personally recognized would naturally deprecate any outbreak which might compromise themselves. As it was, it is said that one of them even who broke the rush made on the deputy was seriously wounded, and though his interference had the desired effect of arresting this onward rush, the only triumph of the official was his being ultimately enabled to retreat protecting or being protected by his equivocal preserver. It is well known that the troops were called out and succeeded in protecting the town itself from the insult of being menaced by such a lawless assemblage, where there was so much valuable property to tempt the cupidity of the dangerous brotherhood who had they succeeded to that extent in their contempt for the civil power, and such recent proof in their attack upon Mr. Dunman of how little power to check them was vested in their own office bearers, might not have hesitated to complete their audacity by an attempt to sack the town, while their numbers promised impunity if not success. The only point to be regretted is that a compromise should have been made with them after having broken faith. The troops should have been marched to the spot after this, and the funeral, if funeral only it was, prevented from being accompanied by more followers than they chose—even at the risk of having to read the Riot Act. After such an alarming display by those who have hitherto been happy to find themselves as a body rather winked at than tolerated, it is imperative on the local authorities to secure the power if they have it not, as the military stationed here I doubt not provides the force, for the protection of the peaceable from this Triad Society.

Yours obediently,

B.

Singapore, 11th March, 1846.

No. 3.

Some particulars of the *fracas* which occurred on Tuesday last between the police and Chinese at the funeral of Ho-Yem-Ko, the head of the Tan Tae Hoé, will be found in the letters of two correspondents. Indisposition must be our excuse for not giving a detailed account of what took place, but next week we hope only to be able do this, but to give some particulars on the subject of the Hoes in Singapore and of late chief of the Tan Tae Hoé.

The following brief account of what occurred yesterday is all which at present we can offer. Permission was asked some days ago to perform the customary religious ceremonies at the interment of the deceased, which was granted on the condition that there should be no disturbance, and that a greater number of people than usually attend a funeral should not be present. This was accordingly promised. Information was conveyed to the police a few days ago that a large crowd would attend the funeral, and that a number of persons intended to enter the town and sack the houses of several persons belonging to a rival Hoé. In consequence of this a constable was desired to keep an eye upon the proceedings of those attending the funeral, and early on Tuesday morning, he and two peons, in undress, and a person named Hon Cheo Tek, one of the persons who was to be plundered and the head of a rival Hoé proceeded to Rochor, where the corpse lay, and where several thousand

persons were found to be assembled. The constable mixed in the crowd and spoke to several of those who seemed to have the principal direction, exhorting them to try and preserve order which they professed themselves anxious to do. A bad feeling however seemed to prevail among the mob, as the constable was informed from time to time that threats were being uttered against him. He cautioned the chief persons from attempting to enter the town, and at last it was arranged that he should walk at the head of the procession along with a man named Chew Swee, and the procession began to move, one of the most conspicuous objects in it being a heavy car having the figure of a man made of paper upon it. On arriving at the place where the road divides, one branch leading into town by Campong Glam, and the other goes across Faber's bridge leading by a straight road to the burying ground, the procession wished to move on by the former, on which the constable appealed to the leaders, and told them they could not be allowed to go that way and pointing out the other as their most direct course. Considerable confusion then occurred, and the constable apprehensive of a disturbance, sent off one of the peons to apprise the superintendent of police of what was taking place. After a great deal of wrangling the Chinese attempted to push past the constable who had now only one man with him, and they attempted to knock him down by pushing the car against him, which he avoided by jumping back. Captain Cuppage, Mr. Dunman, and a few peons then arrived, and on Mr. Dunman's trying to prevent the procession moving along the road towards Campong Glam a rush was made at him by a number of persons, apparently coolies from the jungle, armed with pieces of iron and wood, and had Ho Cheo Tek not at that moment thrown himself before Mr. Dunman, the latter would in all probability have been murdered on the spot. Ho Cheo Tek received a heavy blow on the breast which knocked him down, and while on the ground was severely beat about the head. Capt Cuppage seized one of the ringleaders by the tail and gave him in charge of a peon, but he was soon rescued and the peon severely maltreated. After some further altercation the procession moved over Faber's bridge, an armed party of the police being stationed on the other road, and the Military having in the meantime been called out, the funeral procession on arriving at Colman's bridge was joined by them, and moved on escorted by the Military and attended by the civil authorities who, we believe, accompanied them nearly to the grave. Small detachments of sepoy were drawn up across the different streets leading into town to prevent the procession going in. Ho Yem Ko's remains were thus more honored than what he himself, we dare say, anticipated, being attended to the tomb not only by his own countrymen, but by the civil and Military Authorities of the Settlement. The above account may be imperfect in some respects but it is the most consistent we have been able, on short notice, to obtain, but next week we trust to supply deficiencies.

We observe that *An Eye Witness* has made a slight mistake in talking of the deceased as the head of a clan. The Tan Tan Hoé of which he was the founder and president, is by far the most powerful of the Hoé in Singapore, and comprehends persons of all clans and provinces.

Ho-Yem-Ko we understand retired from business with 5 or 6 thousand Dollars, which he spent in advancing the interests and power of his Hoé. For sometime past he was unable to take any management in its concerns from indisposition, but he still continued the nominal head, and as such he was treated with all honor after his death. Had not the procession been interrupted by the Police it was the intention to have marched through the town to Teluk Ayer Street, and there performed a variety of funeral ceremonies in front of the house of an influential member of the Hoé.

The succession to the vacant sceptre was we understand a matter of debate, various candidates having been proposed regarding whose claims there was

much division. The contest was we learn terminated on Tuesday evening by the election of a Tailor living in Teluk Ayer Street, whose installation will take place in a few days when a splendid procession is to be formed.

No. 4.

The account which we gave last week of the disturbances that occurred at the funeral of *Ho-Yem-Ko*, the late Chief of the Tan Tae Hoé we find to have been pretty correct in its detail, and we need not therefore again narrate what then took place. Several disturbances have since taken place, and considerable alarm seems to be manifested of the Chinese committing greater, outrages and even molesting the Europeans. We do not consider that there is much ground for this last, and in regard to the faction fights, as they may be called, amongst the Chinese, we think that by proper measures they might easily be put a stop to.

Considerable confusion of idea and misapprehension as to the secret combinations amongst the Chinese here seeming to prevail, many apparently supposing them to be one large body, we shall take leave before adverting to the occurrences of the past week connected with the funeral of *Ho-Yem-Ko*, to offer a short explanation on the subject we refer to. The term Hoé signifies Society, and is generally adhibited to the particular descriptive name of different associations. There are a great number of Hoés at each of the three different Settlements having various objects; some being exclusively charitable, while others combine different purposes. The Hoés in Singapore are numerous,—the principal being the Tan Tae Hoé (Heaven and Earth Society) otherwise called the Ghee Hin Hoé (justice exalted Society and the Kwan Tec Hoé. The former is said to number from 10 to 20,000 members, the latter about 1,000. A great rivalry and illwill exists between the two Hoés. The members of these Hoés we understand are not confined to any particular province or clan, but they comprehend persons from all parts of China. The other Societies in Singapore are insignificant in point of numbers and influence, compared with the two we have above named. We may add the names of a few—EE Kwan Hoé, Cho Soo Kong Hoé, Leong Choo Hoé, &c &c. The name of the Society of which the principal Chinese Merchants are members is Sa Chap Lak Tean Kong Hoe,—its objects are to assist each other by loans from the common funds, to support widows and children of deceased members, educate the children &c. &c. each member on entry pays 100 Dollars, and an annual subscription. In Pinang there are a great number of these Societies—the names of some of which and their significations we insert, Hoé being understood to be affixed to each—Ghee Hin (justice exalted,) Hai Sai (seas and hills,) Hwuy Chew (graceful district,) Cheong Hwa (the following flower,) Heong San (fragrant or incense mountain,) Leng Yip (peaceful city or town,) Ho Seng (harmonious conquering,) Jin Ho (benevolent harmony,) Jin Seng (benevolence prevailing,) Chun Sim (preserving the heart). The objects of the Tan Tæ and the Kwan Tæc Hoés also profess to be charitable, but many of their purposes, as well as those of most of the other Societies, are highly objectionable. While the obligation to mutual assistance, which they have in common with all such societies over the world, Mason lodges, &c, if not carried too far, is the opposite of objectionable, the way in which this obligation operates and the extent to which it is carried in Chinese Secret Societies, renders it not only illegal but highly dangerous to society at large. The objects for which these Societies are established may be pure and good, but it obviously depends on the character of the members whether they are to continue so, or are to degenerate to lower and unlawful ends. We do not believe that the *Tan-Tæ* and the *Kwan-Tæc-Hoés* were constituted for any originally bad purposes, but if they have since acquired a bad reputation it has arisen from members of them who may have committed crimes taking advantage of the obligations



to mutual secrets and assistance, by which the other members are drawn in to assist in the escape of offenders from justice, and thus become *particeps criminis*, and obnoxious to justice. So far indeed from being constituted for the perpetration of crime, we doubt not, if the rules of these institutions, could be procured, they would be found severe in their denunciations of offences and to what is against either the property or the person, and strict in the enforcement of moral and religious obligations and duties.

There seems to have been a great want of precaution on the part of the Police on the occasion of *Ho-Yem-Ko's* funeral. Security was not taken that the terms on which the permission to form a procession was granted, would be observed. The act of taking the head of the rival hoë, as Interpreter, cannot be looked upon otherwise than as a most extraordinary and rash proceeding. It is well known that a most deadly feud exists between the two Societies, and the employment of the head of one of them at the Police as an Interpreter &c has already, we have little doubt, been productive of much mischief, as it is to be supposed that he would avail himself of the opportunity this employment afforded him of injuring and annoying the rival faction. The knowledge of their having been thus trusted and employed could scarcely be expected to foster the best feelings in the breasts of the members of the *Tan-Tae-Hoe* towards the Authorities. The appearance of the man therefore at the funeral in company of the police would naturally be looked upon with feelings of alarm and indignation by the other Chinese, his very presence there being an insult to the deceased. Can we be certain that when interpreting what was said by the Superintendent of Police he did not add something of his own of an offensive nature?—when mingling with the mourners what boasts may he not have made use of regarding the intention of the Police to interfere with the ceremonial? There is no doubt he must have said or done something to produce the irritation which was shewn by the assault upon him.

The severe beating which *Ho Cheo Tek* received of course excited an immediate desire of revenge in the breasts of his followers, and it is said that on receiving intelligence of what had taken place they prepared to arm and take vengeance, and had not the Sepoys been called out and parties stationed at the different roads leading into town, there can be little doubt that a serious collision would have taken place in which many lives would certainly have been lost. The exacerbation thus excited on both sides led to the acts of violence which have since taken place almost every day and with which members of both Hoës are chargeable.

A number of Chinese have been carried off,—some reports making them as many as 20; who are believed to have been murdered. The Cash-keeper of a respectable Chinese Merchant went on Monday afternoon to purchase some Gum for his Master about two miles from town, when he was seized by two Chinese who were forcing him towards the jungle when he succeeded in making his escape and reaching the neighbouring Tannah. He afterwards made a complaint to a Constable and offered to point out the two men but the Constable advised him to remain quiet as it would only lead to trouble. He then went to the Police and made a complaint, and we believe the same reply was made to him there!

The unfortunate collision which took place between the Police and a number of Chinese on Monday afternoon is also ascribed to the irritated feeling existing between the factions. A Chinese having gone on board a junk for the purpose of trading, and having a small sum on his person, the cupidity of the boatmen was excited and they kidnapped him. The brother of the man gave information to the Police and a warrant was granted for the apprehension of three men residing at Beach road, Campong Glam, whom he stated to be the criminals. The Police accompanied by this man proceeded

to the house where they took the man into custody and were conveying them to the Tannah when a mob collected and two of the men were rescued,—a scuffle took place, in which the Police finding themselves too weak retreated for reinforcements and during the retreat a shot was fired from a house which hit the informer and he fell, and was taken to the Hospital where he afterwards died. Some of the Police were hit and a number of the mob were wounded by the fire of the Police, some of them dangerously. A coroner's inquest on the man who died brought in a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown. The Tan Tae people say that the persons apprehended belonged to their society, and that the informer was a member of the Kwan Tæc Hoé; that on the party of Police setting out for Campong Glam, a number of Kwan Tæc people started in a boat, armed, for the spot, with the intention of taking advantage of the circumstance to get up a row, and thus be enabled to attack the opposite party.

A great number of Chinese have come over from Rhio lately, some reports say to the amount of 2 or 3000, and are living in this Island without any ostensible means of subsistence. They are scattered through the jungle, and are no doubt prepared to take their part in any mischief.

We also learn with some surprise that the Dutch Government are converting Singapore into a kind of penal Settlement for their Chinese Criminals, the Steamer *Bromo* having brought several Chinese, on her last trip, who had been banished from Minto, and who were landed here!

In our last number, in mentioning the funeral of the old chief of the Tan Tae Haé, it is said that "had not the procession been interrupted by the Police it was the intention to have marched through the town to Teluk Ayer Street, and there performed a variety of funeral ceremonies in front of the house of an influential member of the Hoé." It having been conjectured by a number of persons that the party here alluded to was *WHAMPOA*, whose place of business is in Teluk Ayer Steet, we have been authorised by him to state that if he was meant the report must have originated in a mistake, as far as he is aware not belonging to any Hoé, nor is he in any way interested or mixed in their concerns.

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*ART. V. Sü Amán: annual provision for the support of his widow and mother, voluntarily made by the person who caused his death during the riots in June 1844.*

AMPLE details regarding the death of this man will be found in our last volume, pages 487 and 525, and the sequel. Care was taken to state there every fact having any bearing on the case, it being a novel and a very difficult one. On careful investigation, it was found and declared, "that the killing was a justifiable act of self-defense." See page 526. But the life of the person who caused the death was pertinaciously demanded; by reference to the pages above named, it will be seen how this demand was met. Should a similar catastrophe occur again, we fear a similar demand would be made, the treaties notwithstanding. The way to meet all such demands is plain. In

that case and in every similar one, the disturbers of the peace ought to be held responsible for the consequences of their conduct. We know it is better to suffer the wrong, than to do the wrong. If the foreigner commences an assault—and such cases are not wanting—let justice and ample punishment be meted out to him. And where the Chinese do the wrong, let the same be done to them. The rioters in 1844 we believe were never punished. We are sorry to know that there is a fearful boldness, among the baser sort—a readiness, a desire to assail the *fánkwei*. We have known *many* cases of assault, made without cause by vagabonds. Escape—we say—from all such, as you best can. But while we advocate nonresistance on the part of the assaulted, we cannot exculpate the local authorities from the charge of gross dereliction of duty. Foreigners—and even foreign officers—nay even ladies and little children—are continually, almost as often as they go abroad into the streets, exposed not merely to foul and abusive language, but to pelting with brickbats, sticks, etc. We could give a long list of particulars, which together would make a very grave cause of complaint.

It will be seen, in the papers which we subjoin, and which have been kindly placed at our disposal for publication, that the magistrates admitted, that Amán was killed in the act of robbing the foreigners—a view of the case, quite different from that maintained in their correspondence with the foreigners. In two particulars special care should be taken in this case: *first* that the provision be not considered as compensation, compounding for guilt, of which there was no conviction, the act having been found and declared justifiable; and, *secondly*, that this case be not allowed to take such a character that it may by any possibility be made a precedent for getting money, should unfortunately the like ever occur in future.

With these few remarks, we beg to call the attention of our readers to the following statements.

No. 1.

*Statement relative to Sü Aman made by his relations,  
Feb. 18th, 1846.*

Táukwáng, 24th year, 5th month, 1st day, 4 o'clock P. M. (June 16th, 1844), Sü Aman in Tung-wan kái (New China Street) near the Thirteen Factories was killed with a fowling-piece by a foreigner. In the fourth watch (2 o'clock) the next morning he was placed in a coffin. Now Aman's coffin having been sealed up by a government officer was placed in the Buddhist temple, Sz'kiöh (in the eastern part of the city) and is not yet interred.

Sü Aman was a native of the village of Pingtáng, in the town of Sánhung, in the district of Tsinghien. At the time of his decease he was 46 years old. Now the mother of Aman is surnamed Cháng and is 81 years old. His wife's name is Hwáng shí and is 44 years of age. He had neither son nor daughter.

Subsequently to the demise of Aman, his kindred borrowed from the fund for sacrificial offerings to their original ancestors, for the expense of carrying the case before the officers of government, two hundred and more taels, and different friends to assist them contributed twenty and more taels additional. Aman's mother is poor, distressed and without support; fortunately however she has the wife of Aman who goes daily to the mountains and gathers fuel to provide (by the sale of it) for her daily sustenance. If fortunately the benevolent and the good, pitying one who has suffered death without cause, whose mother is advanced in life, whose wife is a widow, poor and without posterity, should manifest to them their great commiseration, then life after life, age after age, they will be grateful for their boundless virtue.

#### No. 2.

The widow of Sü Aman in company with Fang Agán, who married her sister, came to the residence of ——— when the following particulars were elicited by questioning her.

My husband Sü Aman formerly resided at Kaukung, in the district of Fáhshán, where he labored for several years, but being out of employment he came to Canton seeking a livelihood. Some ten days had elapsed after his arrival when he met with his misfortune. He was living at the time with one Tihshing, in Lwánhing street, a friend of his from the same native district. I am not aware of his being of a quarrelsome disposition, though absent from me he might have had quarrels of which I am ignorant. I think his disposition was good and that he was innocent. It was after the labors of the day he came out to take the air. He had on two garments, rather worn, which came down to the mid-thighs. He was fanning himself, and thought, as he was a mere spectator of what was passing, he had nothing to fear from the foreigners. On laying the matter before the officers of government, they stated that her husband was killed by the foreigners in the act of endeavoring to plunder them. Did the officers of government pay you or his mother anything? His mother was too old to come to the city. I came with my uncle. The officers were angry and would not allow us to enter their court. We afterwards waylaid the Kwángchau sú, and thrust

our petition into his sedan as he was returning home, but he would not receive it. We previously had been to the Nánhái who said he was killed in the act of stealing. Neither his mother nor myself have received anything from friends.

Fang Agán was next questioned. I married a sister of Hwáng shí, I am an embroiderer of mandarin dresses, was not much acquainted with Sü Aman. I saw him when he was married, and a few times at Kaukung. Aman has no (own) brother or sister. His widow has many relations.

Canton, 20th February, 1846.

No. 3.

Hwáng shí and Fang Agán returned and to further questions replied. Sü Aman's wages were from \$2.50 to 2.75 per month. He sometimes remitted to me and his mother one dollar and sometimes two dollars per month. We now live upon half a dollar a month, our food consists of salt vegetables and congee, we are unable to buy pork or fish. The clothes she had on were borrowed for the occasion.

She was at this time informed of the object of the examination: that the person who caused the death of Sü Aman was about to return to his country, and without deciding whether the deceased was innocent or guilty he wished to know what relations were affected by his death, and to provide for them as much as he had done, for a period equal to his natural life, and she was consulted as to the mode of receiving it. She preferred to receive it in annual instalments. The importance of her silence as to the fact of receiving money from a foreigner was impressed upon her, as she might be robbed or otherwise annoyed by relations of her husband, whom she had represented as being near akin to pirates. She put her finger upon her pulse and said nothing, intimating she would be silent as the pulse.

February 21st, 1846.

No. 4.

*Acknowledgment of Hwáng shí the widow of Sü Aman.*

Cháng shí the mother of Sü Aman and Hwáng shí his widow of the village of Pingtáng, in the town of Sánhung of the district of Tsinghien, in the department of Kwángchau in the province of Canton, are widows without support, whose family possesses nothing but bare walls of their house. Before me there is an aged mother, after me there is neither son nor daughter, melancholy and solitary, who is there that will care for us? I can only go daily to the mountains and

cut wood in order to obtain sustenance for my aged mother ; my difficulties and distress are hard to express. Now I am profoundly grateful to \* \* \* ——— a good and benevolent American, who fortunately looks down upon me with a compassionate eye, and from whom I have obtained an abundant shower of favors. *In behalf of another* who exercises compassion and charity, he annually pays us \$25 for our support. From Kíáshin (the 41st year of the cycle,) Táukwáng 24th year, 5th month, (June 1844,) to Wúshin (the 5th year of the next cycle 1869,) a period of twenty-five years, annually exercising this compassion and charity, it is a favor comparatively high as heaven and broad as the earth, and although we become your horses (in the next life) we cannot reward you for one of a thousand of your favors.

Now in the Pingwú (43d year of the cycle, Táukwáng 26th year, 1st month, 28th day,) Feb. 23d, 1846, I, Sü Hwáng shí in person with my own hand, knocking head, received from \* \* \* ——— the liberal favor of \$50, equal to 30 taels, in the presence of my brother-in-law Fang Agán. Hereafter \* \* \* ——— will kindly give for our expense \$25 per annum, which I, Sü Hwáng shí am to come and receive. But I, Sü Hwáng shí being a widow, and the passage by water being truly inconvenient, she will trouble her brother-in-law Fang Agán four times a year to come and receive it, and send it to her for our necessary uses, and there will be no mistake.

But my aged widowed mother is ashamed that she has no power to repay your trouble, but \* \* \* ——— sincerely delights in doing righteousness and in administering to the wants of the distressed, and we poor widows can only engrave upon our hearts our sense of boundless obligation. I specially write this note as a slight manifestation of my sincerity. Many thanks, many thanks, many thanks!

Hwáng shí widow of Sü Aman ; X, her mark  
(the print of her finger dipped in ink).

Táukwáng, 26th year, Pingwú, (43 year of the cycle,) 1st month, 21st day. Feb. 23d 1846. (Counter Signed) Fang Agán.

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ART. VI. *Terms for Deity to be used in the Chinese version of the Bible: the words Shángtí, Tien, and Shin examined and illustrated, in a letter to the Editor of the Chinese Repository.*

MY DEAR SIR: As different usages prevail among missionaries relative to the translation of the word 'God' into Chinese, I have been led to give some attention to the subject; and for my own benefit I have written a brief account of my observations, which I herewith send you for insertion in the Repository, if you think your readers will be at all profited by it. I have copied out many expressions in Chinese, because though they might easily be referred to by readers, yet it is useful to have such passages collected together, so that they may all be contemplated at a single view. The reader would do well however to examine the passages in their connection, as he will thus get a more accurate view of their meaning and importance than he can from an isolated sentence. If passages from Chinese writing, which would *materially affect* the subject under consideration, have been overlooked, or if the passages quoted have been misinterpreted, or wrong inferences deduced from them, it is sincerely hoped that those better acquainted with Chinese than myself will take the trouble to point them out, that if possible the subject may be set in so clear a light as to produce uniformity of opinion among all concerned.

*Shángtí* and *T'ien*, 上帝 and 天, "High Ruler and "Heaven." *Shángtí* is used in ancient Chinese writings as the designation of their highest Deity. Thus the *Sháng Shú* 尚書, 2d paragraph: Tsáng, speaking of the great wickedness of K'ieh, adds, 予畏上帝, 不敢不正; "I fear *Shángtí* (high Ruler) and therefore do not dare not to correct him (K'ieh)."

Examples of this kind are of so frequent occurrence that it is not necessary to quote them: We shall therefore only notice those passages which exhibit some peculiarities in the use of the term:

In the *Tá Hioh*, 大學, the 10th Section, is a quotation from the Odes, 殷之未喪師克配上帝, "Before Yin (the emperor of the Yin dynasty) had lost the (hearts of the) people he could match with *Shángtí*." This is explained by the commentary, thus, 其為天下君而對乎上帝也 "he is Ruler under Heaven and corresponds to *Shángtí*," one ruling in heaven above the other on earth beneath.

The *Hoh Kiáng*, 合講, on this passage, says, 君之命在天而天之心在民得民心則上帝眷之而得國失民心則上帝怒之而失國; "The emperor's decree (by which he holds the empire) is from Tien, heaven; and Tien's heart is in the people. If he obtain the hearts of the people, Sháng-tí will regard him favorably and he will obtain the kingdom. If he lose the hearts of the people Sháng-tí will be angry with him and he will lose the kingdom." In this passage 'Tien (heaven) and Sháng-tí (high Ruler) seem to be used for each other.

The *Chung Yung*, 中庸, Section 19th, says, 郊社之禮所以事上帝也, "The *Kiáu Shié* is the ceremony by which they worship Sháng tí." The commentary says, 郊祭天社祭地; "The *Kiáu* is a sacrifice to 'Tien, the *Shié* a sacrifice to 'Tí," from which it appears that Sháng Tí is the same as Tien Tí (heaven and earth).

The *Hoh Kiáng*, 合講, carries out the idea more fully and says, "In winter they sacrifice to Heaven, and in summer to the Earth, and thus worship Sháng-tí, and make the sincere reverence by which they honor Heaven and Earth an offering in return for their begetting and perfecting virtue."

*Sháng Mang* 上孟, Chap. 2d. Parag. 3d, quotes from the Classics, 天降下民作之君作之師惟曰其助上帝. The 合講 explains thus 天降下民不能自理於是立之君使之主治不能自教於是立之師使之教訓其意要爲君師者替天行道以輔助上帝之所不及; "Heaven produced mankind, but could not himself govern them, therefore he ordained rules to govern; he could not himself instruct them, and therefore ordained teachers to instruct. His intention was that rules and teachers should, in the name or (place) of Heaven, carry forward the principles of reason in order to assist what Sháng-tí was not able to accomplish." In the first part of the paragraph, it is Heaven that is not able to rule and teach, and therefore appointed rulers and teachers to assist or complete what (not Heaven, as we might have supposed, but) Sháng-tí (in the latter part of the paragraph) was not able to accomplish, thus implying that they are both one. This passage also shows how low are their views of the power of their highest deities, being but a grade above man and depending on him for the completion of their works. How unlike the God of the Bible!



The relation of Shángtí to Tien may be somewhat explained by a passage in the *Sháng Shú*, 商書; speaking of the wickedness of Kieh, 矯誣上天, 以布命于下, 帝用不滅式商受命, "With a pretended reliance on high heaven he endeavored to subjugate the people, but Tí in consequence of his wickedness transferred the empire to Sháng;" here we have 上天 and 帝 instead of the common formula. The Commentary says, 天以形體言, 帝以主宰言, "Tí is used in reference to bodily form, and Tí in reference to ruling and governing." 'Though perhaps it might be inferred from this that Tien is the visible heaven, and Shángtí the ruler who inhabits it, yet this does not seem to be the idea so naturally resulting from the language, in connection with the worship of heaven, so often spoken of by the Chinese, as that the two names belong to one and the same thing only referring to different qualities and operations of that thing.

The *Tá Yá* 大雅 parag. 4th says, 上帝既命侯于周服. The Commentary says, 是以天命集焉; and a little below adds again, 上帝之命集於文王. Thus 天命 and 上帝之命 are used synonymously.

The *Shun Tien* 舜典 parag. 6th says, when the kingdom was delivered down from Yu to Shun, 類于上帝, 禋于六宗, 望於山川, 禘于羣神 "they offered the *Sui*" (a sacrifice) to Shángtí, in which according to the Commentary heaven and earth are included; the *In* (another sacrifice) to the 六宗 (such as the sun, moon, stars, clouds &c.), the *Mó* to the mountains and rivers; and the *Pien* to the spirits of sages." This passage illustrates what was said at the commencement, that Shángtí or Tien is the highest of the Chinese deities.

Before leaving this part of the subject, I will add a passage to illustrate the usage of Tien, Tí, heaven and earth.

The *Chung Yung* 中庸, section 22d, speaking of a man of perfect sincerity says: 則可以贊天地之化育, 可以贊天地之化育, 則可以與天地參矣. The 合講, on this passage says, 夫人物皆天地之所生, 而不能使之各盡其性, 是天地之化育猶有不到處, 至誠盡人性, 以盡物性 則裁成

輔相補助天地之所不及 . . . . 天位乎上，而覆物，地位乎下，而載物，至誠位乎中，而成物，與天地並立，爲三而可以與天地參矣。

“Men and things are all what heaven and earth beget (or produced), but the inability to cause each to perfect (or fill out) his (or its) nature is a defective part in the renovating and nourishing power of heaven and earth. The perfectly sincere perfects the nature of man, and thus assists to perfect the nature of things, and thus mutually assists and patches up (or fills up) what heaven and earth could not accomplish (or come up to).” The Commentary here states that heaven and earth, in carrying on their operations cannot do without men of perfect sincerity, and then adds, “Heaven is above and overshadows things, earth is beneath and contains things. The perfectly sincere (or sage) is between, and perfects things.”

In this passage we are taught that the sages, 補助天地之所不及. Above it was said that they 補助上帝之所不及, expressions entirely parallel. We are also taught that it is the *visible* heaven above and earth beneath the Chinese regard as their highest deities, and which when spoken of in their ruling capacity constitute their Supreme Ruler 上帝. We are also taught that the perfect man differs from them, not so much in the extent of his power as in the nature of the functions which he performs, it being the work of the one to beget and of the other to perfect—while the former is no more able to do the work of the latter, than the latter to do the work of the former, so that man stands on a level with heaven and earth forming with them a triad!

*Shin*, 神, God. The first passage which I shall quote is from the *Lun Yu*, 論語, Section 11th, paragraph 11; Ki Lú asked how the gods (鬼神 *Kwei Shin*) ought to be worshiped. The Hoh Kiáng, 合講, on this passage, after explaining these two words as referring only to different operations of the same principle (a usage which we shall refer to in due season) explains them separately thus, 天地山川, 風雷, 凡氣之可接者, 皆曰神, 祖考, 祠享於廟, 皆曰鬼. “heaven, earth, mountains, rivers, winds, thunder, every thing with which Kí (the creating or operating power) is (or can be) connected; all these are called Shin. Ancestors

who are worshiped in the ancestral temples are called Kwei." Shin is here defined as a generic term, including all the higher deities of the Chinese.

To the same effect is a passage in the Chung Yung 中庸 Sec. 16th. The Hoh Kiáng 合講 says, 承祭祀, 不專是人鬼, 凡天地, 山川, 五祀, 隨所常祭者, 皆是. "That to which sacrifice is offered is not *merely* the departed spirits of men: *all*, heaven, earth, mountains, rivers, the five sacrifices — even whatever ought to be sacrificed to — all are included."

The whole section from which this paragraph is taken refers *merely* to 鬼神 Kwei Shin, hence these two words must include all the individuals enumerated, i. e. 鬼 Kwei includes the departed spirits of men and Shin the rest.

The Lun Yu, 論語, chapter 6th, parag. 4th, speaking of the yellow colored calf of a mixed colored cow, says, 雖欲勿用, 山川其舍諸. Though men may not wish to use it (in sacrifice) will the mountains and rivers reject it? The Commentary says, 山川, 山川之神. "Mountains and rivers, means the gods of the mountains and rivers." The same is probably true of wind, thunder, forests, &c. The Commentary adds, 人雖不用, 神必不舍之. Again 正可用以祭山川之神矣. He (the calf) is proper to use in sacrifice to the gods of the mountains and rivers.

The Lun Yu, 論語, Chap. 3. Par. 12. says, 祭如在, 祭神如神在. "Sacrifice as though present, — sacrifice to the gods as though the gods were present." The Commentary adds, 祭, 祭先祖也, 祭神祭外神也. "Sacrifice means sacrifice to ancestors—sacrifice to the gods, means sacrifice to external gods," i. e. others beside their ancestros. The Hoh Kiáng, 合講, says, 外神謂山林溪谷之神. "External gods means the gods of the mountains, forests, streams and vales."

All the passages above cited use Shin as a generic term, applicable to whatever those who used it considered worthy of worship. It is in this same signification that the term is applied to the deified spirits of departed heroes and sages.

Thus, in the passage above quoted from the Shun Tien, 舜典, the 羣神 is so used, as the Commentary clearly shows.

So in the Tá Yá 大雅 Sect. 1st, 文王在上, the Comment. adds, 文王既沒而其神在上 "Wan wáng having died

and his Shin being on high," 文王之神在天,無時不在上帝之左右, "Wan wáng's Shin (or divinity) is in heaven and constantly in the presence of Shángtí" (as an assistant). Wan wáng was regarded as a deity, and was sacrificed to after his death by those who were *not his descendants*, which is not the case with those who are not regarded as deified, hence his spirit is called Shin. Where merely the common worship, which all the Chinese pay to their ancestors is spoken of, kwei 鬼 is commonly employed; and when this kind of worship is spoken of, in connection with the worship of other deities, 鬼神 and sometimes simply 神 is employed.

We have already remarked that the words 鬼神 are used to denote merely the different operations of one single principle or deity. This usage grows out of the pantheistic theology of the Chinese, as developed in the commentaries of the 16th chap. of the Chung Yung 中庸. We are there taught that when two separate principles are spoken of, 鬼者陰之靈也. 神者陽之靈也.

But it is maintained by the commentators that it is really only a single principle or power; and when engaged in creating, preserving or perfecting it is called Shin, but when in destroying, wasting away or consuming it is called Kwei; that this divinity pervades all things and that nothing can be without it; that it precedes the existence of all things—that all creating, perfecting and preserving and all destroying are the result of its operations—that this one principle or divinity pervades the whole human race, so that every human being possesses a share of it.

Thus we read 吾身之鬼神卽祭祀之鬼神. 祭祀之鬼神卽氣機之鬼神, "The divinity in my body is the same as the divinity to whom sacrifice is offered. The divinity to whom sacrifice is offered is the same as the all operating divinity." I think it is the share of this principle, which *each* individual of the human race is said to possess, and which, as referred to the word Shin, is applied to the animal spirits of men.

Much more might be said in reference to these words but what has been said is sufficient to illustrate their usage in *all important particulars*. Now in reference to the question, which term is the proper one to be used as a translation of 'God,' in the Bible, it should be borne in mind that, Jehovah does not *merely* claim to be the *highest* deity acknowledged by a people, nor will he be satisfied with the name of their *highest gods*, but he claims to be God alone, to *concentrate* in himself *all that ought* to be worshiped; and he claims an

appellation which involves in itself all that those who use it deem worthy of worship; this name, which the people had been accustomed to bestow equally on several imaginary beings he claims *exclusively* to himself, and he claims it without any qualifying epithet; and thus maintains his own exclusive divinity. Such is the nature of the words used in the original Hebrew and Greck scriptures for 'God;' they are not the names or title of any one god, but were applied to whatever those who used them considered as worthy of worship. These words are used in scripture *without any qualifying* epithet to designate the supreme being. Now in this view of the case, I think there can be no doubt as to what word should be employed in translations. Shin is used in the *same* generic way as the original term; and I believe no other word is so used; this therefore can be used *uniformly* in every instance where the word God occurs in the Scriptures, while every other expression which has been proposed must in various instances (as when the word is used in the plural or when it is applied to some particular idol, &c.) be changed. Other words are merely names or titles of particular idols, and however high their rank, they can neither answer to the generic comprehensiveness of the original word nor can they come up to the high rank of the God of the Bible. "The gods that have NOT MADE THE *heavens and the earth* even they shall perish from the earth and from under these heavens." Such must be the fate of all the gods of the Chinese; let not then their names be deemed an adequate designation of him who "is from everlasting to everlasting."

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ART. VII. *A walk around the city of Canton: houses of the confined dead; the I'ling temple; Mohammedan buildings; scenery on the north; forts; an old citadel; a remarkable burial place; &c.* From a private Journal.

MONDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. May 4th. 1846, the weather being remarkably cool for the season and the heavens overcast so as to shut out the rays of the sun, I started in company with Mr. C. on an excursion, intending to go round the walls of the city and as far into the country on the north and east as the time would allow. Once foreigners could walk freely and unmolested on the north and east of the city; for a long time past it has not been so. Even since

the war and the treaties, an excursion around the city has been considered as unsafe. British officers—the colonial chaplain and the colonial treasurer of Hongkong, and H. B. Ms. vice-consul of Canton, not long ago were rudely assaulted, and the treasurer, Mr. Martin, was severely beaten. It is remarkable, that all, or nearly all these attacks have been made by people on the walls, or by vagabonds close by them, who ought to have been instantly seized by the soldiers and guards; and the inference is, that the authorities, or those under them, have been the first to give annoyance or have allowed others to give molestation to those whom they were and are bound to protect. Thrice before and once since the war, at the request of friends, I have accompanied them round the walls, and though always beset, yet in each case a few words, suited to the persons making the attack, turned them from their evil purposes and allowed us to pass on unharmed. In one instance, however, a gentleman had his watch taken from his pocket. It would be well, perhaps, as things now are, for foreigners, on all excursions far from their factories, to leave their watches behind them, and to have about them nothing that can attract the cupidity of outlaws and vagrants who abound in the city and suburbs of Canton.

From the foreign factories, near the south-west corner of the city, we proceeded directly north in the long straight street that runs parallel with the western wall of the city and is separated from it by a fosse or canal. Having gone nearly two miles on foot and reached a part of the suburbs, off the north-west corner of the city, where the children and vagrants are particularly annoying to the foreigner, we took our sedans (which we had engaged to accompany us before starting) and were soon at the military station, on the borders of the suburbs in this direction. There we halted a moment to pay our respects and to tell the soldiers where we were intending to go. These stations are numerous, within and without the city, usually consisting of a corporal or some low officers and eight or ten men, habited ordinarily just like the common people.

Turning to the right, as we left corporal *Cháng* a gray bearded old man, we walked on over the rising ground, having the fosse and a part of the city wall on one side, and on the other, the north side of our path, a line of low sombre buildings filled with coffins, all tenanted. The number of these buildings on the north and east of Canton amounts to several scores. On the decease of persons, especially if they are from other parts of China and have no burial-place in or near the city, their remains are placed in coffins, closed hermetically or nearly so, and are then carried out and deposited in these

houses, and from thence, after months or years, the mouldering body is borne away to seek affinity with its ancestral dust.

On the highest point of the rising ground, which we had now reached, stands the *I'ling miáu*, a noted temple.\* Behind and beyond it, and the other buildings just described, are some lofty trees and shrubbery, giving to the scene a pleasing rural air. In the distance, far on beyond some rice grounds, are seen other little hills and other similar clumps of trees and shrubbery, quite inviting and half tempting us to steer our course off in that direction, which would have brought us to the place where the British troop, under sir Hugh Gough, landed in May 1841.

From the *I'ling* temple we descended the hill, going in a north-easterly course, passing a few poor houses here and there on either side of the way, till we came to the center of a little village, where three ways meet, about half a mile due north from the *Ching peh mun*, or principal northern gate of the city. This is but a poor place, the houses and shops few and the people not very civil.

From this center we turned north, ascending a little on reaching the open country. As we came out of the village, we passed, on our right, a low building, apparently of Mohammedan origin. Half a mile farther on, we came to other larger buildings of the same kind, on the left or western side of the road. These buildings I had previously visited, and as our time was now limited we did not enter them, but passed on farther going over the rice fields and among graves of the Chinese. The people we here met were very civil, and received thankfully small portions of the Scriptures in the shape of sheet tracts. A hundred of these were distributed, most of them to people from the adjacent villages. We were now on the ground over which the British troops passed to take possession of the "Heights of Canton," and had before us on the one side the forts and the ramparts where the imperial troops made such poor defence, and on the other hand the hills and meadows where the "village braves" assembled by thousands to exterminate the "barbarians." But we saw not a trace of all the havoc and devastation made by either the one party or the other.

\* The *I'ling miáu* is dedicated to the *I'ling tá tí*, 醫靈大帝, "the great god of good physicians" The Chinese say that *tá tí* is the same as *Sháng tí*, the high ruler; and that *iling* denotes those skilful physicians, who have been always successful, their prescriptions never failing to produce the desired effect. These temples are numerous in China, and they are all dedicated to the "great ruler or rulers," patron or patrons of physicians. By the by, the patrons are numerous, some great and some small.

Returning, we passed from the Mohammedan buildings to the center of the village, and from thence eastward till we were directly before the city gate and distant from it eighty or one hundred rods. At this point, the prospect was charmingly picturesque: the valley, the hills, the forts, the city walls, the aged trees, the pools, the streamlets of water, &c., all combined to fill up the scene. But it was becoming late, and our bearers, who were now to serve as guides, wished us to hasten on our way. They were directed to choose the course that would show us most of the country. Going eastward and northward they carried us through a deep valley almost directly below the large square fort, and the high and prominent object; on the east of the city, off as far as Whampoa, soon opened to view. As we passed along, through this deep valley, the hills on both sides of us were covered with the graves and tombs of the Chinese.

On the heights northward, opposite to the square fort, our guides pointed out the ruins of an old citadel, where they said the Manchu conquerers took up their head-quarters when they laid siege against Canton, more than two centuries ago.

On emerging from this valley, where we had seen nothing but the habitations of the dead, with naked hills and rocks and a few small patches of rice-grounds, some poor cottages were seen before us, and some small manufacturing establishments, farmers' houses, &c. Instead of now turning to the right, which would have been the shortest and easiest course for our bearers, they kept off under the brow of the hill on the left; and having gone some rods along the bank of a little water-brook, they crossed it on some stone slabs and then steered a course, over very rough ground, towards the south-east, and by a circuitous route brought us to the spot where were piled up the remains of those more than two thousand, men, women, and children, who were burnt to death in the theatre which was consumed by fire in Canton on the 25th of May 1845.

No hecatomb could compare with this pile of human bones and ashes. The number destroyed with the theatre was supposed to be not less than 2300, of whom, our guides told us, the remains of 1670 were in the pile now before us! The mound, rising perhaps twelve feet in the center, is surrounded by a wall six or eight feet high, enclosing it may be half an English acre. At one end of this, there are some tablets, and close by a little temple. The shades of the evening had begun to fall, and we could not linger on this melancholy spot. It is situated about half a mile directly off eastward from the north-east corner of the city.



From this place of the dead, we passed across the northeastern and the eastern parade grounds, homeward bound. As we came down a long street and were crossing the latter, a crowd of vagrants followed us; and when in the open field or parade ground, they shouted thrice and at the same time hurled showers of brickbats. These fell harmless. On our turning around, we saw several respectable men beckoning and warning them off from their evil doing. By this interference, with a few words to those who were near us, the whole crowd became pacific, and we passed quietly on, and reached the point of our departure—the foreign factories—a little before 7 o'clock, well pleased with the excursion.

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ART. VIII. *King Páu or Peking Gazettes: with extracts and notices from Number Ninth March 3d to Number Sixteenth March 17th 1846.*

WE now resume our notices of these State Papers, giving only such items as seem likely to interest the general reader.

No. 9.

March 3d and 4th 1846. From the Board of Office there is a long report, recommending a great number of changes, which however can be of no interest to our readers. The imperial canals are also noticed; and long details of repairs, expenditures, &c., are laid before the emperor, by the officers in charge of the public works.

No. 10.

March 5th and 6th. There is in this Number a report from Liú Yenkö, governor-general of Fuhkien and Chehkiáng, announcing the completion of the repair, or rather rebuilding, of the walls of the city of *Chau-ngán hien*, 詔安縣, in the department of *Cháng chau*, 漳州 in Fuhkien. The circuit of the walls is 1360 *cháng*, and the height and breadth each one and a half *cháng*, or about twenty feet. These walls were first erected in the time of the Ming dynasty, more than three hundred years ago; but the action of the elements having laid them in ruins, they have now been rebuilt, chiefly by subscriptions and public contributions.

No. 11.

March 7th and 8th. Piracy and registration are the principal topics of this Number. His excellency Liú Yunkö has laid before his master a long memorial detailing the ways and means that have been employed for the suppression of piracy on the high seas, off the coasts of Fuhkien and Chehkiáng, and especially near Formosa. We do not get a very favorable idea of the naval forces in those seas from this document. The vessels, and the officers com-

manding them, seem equally bad and inefficient. In a word, these "water-thieves," as the pirates are called, like the multitudes of bandits and highwaymen on shore, are little disposed to obey the imperial laws. In one part of the memorial, it is stated that the pirates, the more easily to effect their purposes, join themselves with the "barbarians." We suspect there is some error here, about the barbarians.

The other document is from the governor of Shántung, complaining of irregularities in the registration of certain students, and he begs his august sovereign to have the cases duly investigated.

No. 12.

March 9th and 10th. In this Number, as in several others, are notices of officers who, in accordance with decisions given at the great triennial examination, are to be introduced to his majesty, the emperor. The audiences are to take place at the "Round-bright Gardens," called *Yuen-ming Yuen*.

We have also, in this Number, two long papers regarding the army and the mint. Efforts are made to improve the discipline of the one; and to facilitate and augment the issues of the other.

There is, in another paper in this Number, allusion to the 青蓮教, *Tsing Lien Kiáu*, "The Religion of the Green Water-lily," in a memorial to the emperor from the governor-general of the two provinces, viz: Húpeh and Húnán. His excellency gives a dark picture of the morals of the people under his jurisdiction. The numerous ramifications of the "Green Water-lily," and the mystery in which the affairs of the whole fraternity are involved, occasion him no small anxiety.

No. 13.

The fifth son of the emperor, 奕詝, *Yih-tsung*, who has in due form been adopted by one of his majesty's brothers, continues to be an object of attention at court. His titles, his livings, his seals, &c., have all to be determined and fixed by the emperor and his advisers. In this number there is a memorial from the Board of Rites, submitting various propositions regarding his seals, their dimensions, material, etc.

The commissariat and the revenue, in various parts of the empire, are the topics of other papers in this number. March, 11th and 12th.

No. 14.

March 13th and 14th. After a variety of details, announcing appointments, &c., there is a document regarding the Mohammedans and wild barbarians, from which we take the following:

"Ho Chángling, governor-general of Yunnan and Kweichau, kneeling, lays before his majesty, by memorial, the following statement, regarding the seizure of wicked and cunning Mohammedans, who in connection with wild barbarians proceed in acts of revenge against the city of Yung-Cháng [in the west part of the province of

Yunnán, lat. 25° 04' 40" and east long. 99° 25' 55" near the Burman frontiers], and concerning the summary measures adopted in the prosecution of the same; all of which, are respectfully submitted, with the prayer that the holy (emperor) will look thereon.

"Lé Hanghien, the submagistrate of Tangyueh, some time ago, reported that he had received, from the wild chiefs of Wantung, the following facts: a Mohammedan chieftain, Min Yingkwei, having incited the wild men (the savages) of Peh-yeh-shí, and other places, to proceed in acts of revenge against Yingcháng, he (the said submagistrate) immediately assembled his troops to interpose and cut them off; and when, more than two hundred strong, they made an attack on Shán-mu-lung, he led on his troops and vigorously pursued them, while the wild men fled taking away with them flocks and herds, but there was no injury done to human life."

His excellency having received this information, took measures accordingly, as if the whole empire had been in jeopardy. He went in person to Yungcháng and carefully examined and inspected every thing and every body having any connection with the insurrection. The result of all these proceedings was the decapitation of Min-yingkwei, as chief instigator.

We have, in this number, another report to the throne, from his majesty's slave, (or 奴才, *nú-tsái*,) Pú-yen-tái, regarding the lands recently brought under cultivation, through the agency of Lin Tsehsü, during the period of his banishment to the western frontiers of the empire, at Aksú, Ushí, Káuché, Hotien, Kash-gar, and Yárkand. These newly improved grounds do not seem likely to prove very productive; indeed, his majesty's "Have" at present is unable to say with confidence that they will yield the government any revenue. More time, he says, is required to ascertain their capabilities.

#### No. 15.

March 15th and 16th. One long document, regarding *metallic currency*, fills nearly the whole of this number. A translation of it we hope to give in our next issue.

#### No. 16.

March 16th and 17th. Papers relating to new appointments to office, arrangements for the emperor to visit the sepulchres of his ancestors, the superintendency of imperial manufactures at Nanking and Súchau and Hangchau, &c., &c., fill up the first part of this number. What these manufactures are, it does not appear from the papers before us; their superintendency, however, like that of customs at Canton, seems to open some lucrative offices for the poorer members of the imperial house.

A eunuch of the palace, having been intolerably burdened and beaten, ran away; and, having been seized by the magistrate of Tsing-yuen, was delivered over to the governor-general of the province at Peking, who sent the poor man back to his masters and along with him a memorial to the throne, detailing all the known particulars

of the case — which are too trifling to be here repeated, and only serve to show how great men may employ themselves in very little matters.

There is also a paper from the governor-general of the “riverways” of Honán, “beging and praying for celestial favor and condescension to pour out 20,000 taels” for repairs.

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ART. IX. *Journal of Occurrences: residences for foreigners; renting of houses and ground; review of troops; the U. S. A. Squadron; Macao port regulations; piracies; kidnapping; Admiralty court at Hongkong; English troops at Chusan; two Chinese catholic priests; protestant missions; baptisms of converts; marriage; ordination.*

RESIDENCES for foreigners are much in demand in the provincial city, and are likely to become still more and more so, as the number of foreigners increases while the houses appropriated for their use remain the same. Many of the houses now occupied are so narrow and so close as to render them both exceedingly uncomfortable and unhealthy, not to say quite intolerable for places of residence.

Under these circumstances efforts have been made, but hitherto with little success, to rent houses beyond the lines of the foreign factories, or ground on which houses may be built, in accordance with the provisions of the several treaties. No sooner is it known that a foreigner wishes to obtain a house, or a site on which to build, than whole streets and neighborhoods assemble and combine to prevent the same. It appears that some gentlemen have recently been trying to rent a lot of ground on the south side of the river, in the vicinity of the *Fátí* or “Flower Gardens.” And we have now before us a placard issued in consequence of this. After saying many hard things against the foreigners in question, and against the traitors who are aiding and abetting them, the writers declare that they will allow of no such proceedings, and that should any barbarians convert their happy soil into abodes for themselves, they will *slaughter* the foreigners, and that without mercy! So much for the boasted clemency of the gentle sons of Hán.

The review of the imperial troops, in the eastern departments of Canton, is now in progress under the personal inspection of Kíying. His excellency left the provincial city early in June, and will proceed, it is said, as far as to Kíaying chau, by the way of Weichau and Chauchau, fú. *Kíaying chau* is the home of a race of Chinese known, at the Straits of Malacca and elsewhere, as Háká men. Abroad they are a restive race, but docile at home.

The United States squadron, consisting of the *Columbus* and the *Vincennes*, under commodore James Biddle, sailed for the north about the end of May, and on the 6th instant was at Amoy. We hope the

commodore will visit all the northern ports, *not excepting Tientsin*. What the emperor has done to keep all friendly powers at such a distance we are at a loss to conjecture. A visit to the port of Peking would only be paying him a just tribute of respect. And it is high time the national flag of the U. S. A. were seen and known in the northern waters of China, and also in the Bay of Yédo.

*Macao* is again becoming a place of resort, and especially for such as need a refuge from the contracted domicils of Canton. It has as good a climate as can be found between the Capes, excellent houses, and a tolerably good market. The government now seems disposed to modify its regulations so as to invite a more frequent resort to that city. We copy from the Hongkong Register the new Port Regulations, which were to take effect from the 7th ult.

1. The office of the Harbour-master shall be near the Custom-house.

2. Every vessel wanting a Pilot, on entering the Roads, shall have her National flag at the foremast-head.

3. The Harbour-master alone shall have power to employ in his service pilots who have passed an examination.

§ 1. In the department of the Harbour-master no cognisance shall be taken of losses in any ship under charge of a pilot who has not been examined, and sent on board by the Harbour-master, whether in entering or departing.

§ 2. The pay of pilots who have been examined shall continue the same as of those now established.

4. The Captain or Master of the ship shall deliver to the person authorised to keep a Register of them, a list of the names of all the passengers, declaring their employment and destination; also all the papers he brings, mentioning the number.

5. The Captain, immediately on landing, shall produce to the Harbour-master his Register, and a list of the crew of the vessel. These documents shall be kept at the Harbour-master's office till his departure.

6. The Harbour-master shall send immediately to the Chief of the Custom-house, a statement of the number of tons of the ship or ships entering the River or Typa, extracted from the proper document and authenticated by it.

7. Ships cannot enter or leave the Harbour in the north-east monsoon drawing more than 15 feet of water, and in the South-west requiring more than 16 feet, and that only in spring tides. On other occasions there are only 13 feet.

8. Vessels are not allowed to enter the Harbour with gunpowder on board. It must be deposited on entering at the Bar-fort, and received again on the vessel's departure.

9. It is prohibited to throw ballast or ashes into the sea, within the ports.

10. Vessels cannot change their anchorage within the River, without the consent of the Harbour-master.

11. Vessels are obliged to have their sheet-anchor always ready to drop.

12. If any of the crew desert the ship it must be made known to the Harbour-master, who shall take measures for his apprehension. If he is not found before the vessel sails, he may be apprehended as soon as he appears, if that is desired, in order to be delivered up to the competent authority.

13. It is prohibited to leave sick persons in *Macao*, and these can be landed only by permission from the Harbour-master.

14. No Captain shall have the power to turn away all or a part of the crew of his vessel without the consent of the Harbour-master.

15. It belongs to the Harbour-master to make a registration of the crew.

16. Masters, or Captains of vessels who intend to depart, shall produce some time before to the Harbour-master, all their papers and clearances which ought

to be given them by the Custom-house, declaring if he has gunpowder in deposit; and if these papers are regular the Harbour-master shall give the last clearance.

Contravention of these articles shall be subject to the award of the law.

The authorities to whom the cognizance of these things belongs have thus understood and decreed.

Macao, 1st May, 1846. (Signed) JOAÕ MARIA FERREIRA DO AMARAL.

*Piracies* have of late been unusually frequent. We quote, from the local papers, the particulars of two cases.

No. 1.

ANOTHER CASE OF PIRACY.—The fast-boat which left Canton on Friday (May 29th) for Hongkong, when off Tongkoo about 9 o'clock on Saturday evening, was attacked by pirates, who forced their way on board wounding some of the crew that opposed them. One of the pirates who spoke good English told a young gentleman who was on board as a passenger, that if he lay still and made no resistance, no injury would be done him. Of course, they carried off his clothes and whatever goods he had on board as well as what belonged to the crew. They also cut the rigging of the boat, disabling her for some time. Before laxing, the same Chinese told him that a Portuguese, assistant in a commercial house in Canton had become terrified at the fire-balls they threw on board and jumped into the water. As he has not since been heard of there can be little doubt he has been drowned. As none of the native fishermen on the river speak English this occurrence confirms what has been often before surmised, that these piracies are generally planned and executed by parties in our own harbor. We heard a good deal some time ago of gun-boats to be fitted out by our Government here for the suppression of piracy. As usual the labouring mountain has produced a very small mouse. A paltry-boat of the size of the common Chinese row-boats that ply in the harbour has been constructed, and has lain in the harbour about a fortnight, it being considered unsafe, we presume, for her to go out with the crew and armament which was intended for her. That Mr. Lena, who superintended the construction of her, only obeyed his directions we are well aware and mean no reflections upon that active and zealous public officer. At the same time, this miserable abortion can only become the jest and laughing-stock of the parties it was meant to intimidate. *Hongkong Register, June 2d.*

No. 2.

“On Thursday last, the Schooner *Privateer* was despatched for Cumsingmoon with upwards of 200 chests of opium. About 3 o'clock p. m. the Cutter *Grace Darling* brought intelligence to that anchorage that she had seen the Schooner in possession of Pirates, off Lintin. The *Grace Darling*, being merely a pleasure boat, was unable to cope with the Pirates, but made all speed to Cumsingmoon where she and the *Theresa* were manned, chiefly by the captains of the receiving vessels, and took the southern passage. Another Cutter, the *Echo*, in which were one captain, six mates, and ten Manilamen, took the opposite and less accustomed route. From the heavy squalls to the southward it was concluded that the piratical vessels and their prize would probably be driven up the river, and the *Echo* therefore steered northward, and had the good fortune to sight the *Privateer* about 5 o'clock the same evening, having two China vessels near her. The pirates probably took flight on finding they were discovered, for when the *Echo* made up to the place and boarded the Schooner, they had disappeared. It was found, however, that the guns had all been removed and the rigging cut adrift, and a portion of the opium (since ascertained to be 72 chests) taken away. At this time it was too dark to give chase, and the captors therefore bore up for Cumsingmoon, where they arrived next morning about 10 o'clock.

“The crew of the *Privateer* had originally consisted of thirteen, chiefly Manilamen, besides the captain and a European passenger, an officer of a

merchant vessel. The *Echo* found only four persons on board, one of whom was the passenger. He states that the *Privateer*, while proceeding from Hongkong to Cumsingmoon came up to what appeared to be two large fishing boats, and that Captain Martell, being unwilling to injure their nets, passed to the leeward, when one of the boats seizing the opportunity, put up her helm, and dropping alongside, boarded the Schooner with an overpowering number of armed men. Captain Martell, who had been writing on deck, fired his rifle at them, and run below to procure more firearms. While attempting to force his way on deck again, and after a more struggle on his part, he was stabbed in the side and thrown overboard."

"We have since received some farther particulars by the Schooner *Theresa* which arrived here last night, bringing with her the gunner and a seaman, who had been miraculously saved. It seems that when the vessel was boarded, the chief mate, the gunner, and three Manila men leaped into the boat astern, which was immediately pursued and seized by the Pirates, who brought their prisoners on board and threw them into the hold of one of their junks. In the course of the night they were one by one brought on deck, where their arms were pinioned, and having been chin-chin'd with lighted Joss paper they were told to drink as much salt water as they pleased, and then tossed overboard. Of these victims two were so fortunate as to extricate their hands in the water, and being expert swimmers, contrived to make their way to the neighbourhood of Macao. The other four were confined below in the *Privateer*, and strictly guarded. Altogether six of the crew have been saved,—two Europeans and four Manilamen."

"We understand that some difference of opinion has arisen about the *Echo's*, exclusive claim to salvage, and that the matter is to be referred to the arbitration of two Englishmen and two Americans. The value of the property recovered amounts to a large sum." *The China Mail, June 25th.*

Kidnapping is common in China: there is now, so it is said, a case before one of the magistrates of Canton, in which the defendants are charged with the kidnapping of young children for the purpose of selling them to foreigners! Trained as the Chinese are to this traffic, it is not strange that they should attempt it in such a place as Hongkong. We give the following from the *Friend of China* for May 27th.

On the morning of the 25th a respectable Compradore belonging to a European firm, was kidnapped by eight robbers and carried to the opposite shore. The man had gone to the Joss house on the Saiwan road to pay his devotions according the custom of the sect to which he belongs, and the robbers were doubtless aware that he was a person of respectability, and expected a heavy ransom from his friends. After being gagged and blindfolded, the prisoner was carried off in a large boat, such as are used for carrying cargo. They anchored at a village called Chunewan, somewhere about Pilot's bay, near the Cappingmoon passage. The boatwoman who carried the Compradore to the Joss House, gave information to his friends, who procured the assistance of a native police boat, together with some men from the salt Junks, numbering in all eighteen. They were well armed, and taking the boatwoman with them to identify the pirate craft, they proceeded to Pilot's bay. The pirate vessel was anchored there; and on closing with her the crew jumped overboard and escaped. The Compradore was discovered below and released. He had previously been stripped of his clothes and watch; and in the struggle was stabbed in the thigh, and scratched about the face. The pirates told him that he would not be ransomed for less than \$4000, and that he would be removed to the interior that night. The police boat arrived just in time, as there is no doubt that the poor fellow would have been carried to some piratical haunt, and only delivered on paying a handsome ransom. It is thought that some bad characters, who live near West point, were aware of the Compradore's intended visit to the Joss House, and gave information to the party who capt-

ured him. The matter was investigated by the Magistrates to-day (Tuesday) but nothing further was elicited.

Abductions of this kind are common on the Canton river, and in the neighbourhood of Macao, though seldom accompanied with personal violence.

The malversations of the Chinese cannot be, or, perhaps we should say, are not, equaled by those of any people ancient or modern. Every day we live in the country, our hearts are pained with the new mysteries of iniquity that come to the light. Piracies and kidnappings are but small items in the sum total of these evil-doings.

A vice-admiralty court has been established at Hongkong; and letters patent "appointing sir John Francis Davis, baronet, to be vice-admiral of the Island of Hongkong," and "appointing John Walter Hulme, esquire, to be judge of the vice-admiralty court of Canton," are published in the China Mail for the 4th instant, where also may be found an "Insolvent Debtor's Act," for the said island.

The English troops, at Chusan, we hear, have been withdrawn from Tinghái and are soon to leave the island.

Two young Chinese, educated as priests in the Chinese school at Naples founded by Father Ripa, came on to Hongkong from Malta, in the "Lady Mary Wood" last month; their names are Giovanni Evangelista and Giovanni Baptista.

Early in the month the Rev. Alexander Stronach arrived at Hongkong from Singapore, bringing with him the Chinese type and foundry formerly in the care of the late Mr. Dyer of Penang.

Some Chinese converts to the Christian faith have been recently baptized at Shánghái and at Amoy. As these are among the first fruits of protestant missions in China, we shall be glad, and feel obliged to our friends and correspondents, if they will give us the particulars of these cases. Any and all correct information regarding the progress of Christianity in China is earnestly requested.

MARRIED, May 28th, at the Colonial Chapel, Hongkong, by the Rev. V. J. Stanton, CHARLES B. HILLIER, Esq., Assistant Magistrate of Police, to ELIZA MARY daughter of the Rev. W. H. Medhurst D. D. of the London Missionary Society at Shánghái.

By a note from Shánghái, we learn that the Rev. THOMAS McCLATCHIE of the Church (of England) Missionary Society was married to Miss ISABELLA PARKES, May 29th.

ORDINATION OF REV. JAMES G. BRIDGMAN, MISSIONARY OF THE A. B. C. F. M. In Canton, Sabbath evening the 31st May, 1846, JAMES GRANGER BRIDGMAN, A. B., of Amherst, Massachusetts, U. S. A., was ordained by an ecclesiastical council, consisting of the Rev. Walter H. Medhurst D. D. of Shánghái, the Rev. E. C. Bridgman, D. D., and the Evangelist Liáng A-fáh.

Reading of the Scriptures, and the Introductory Prayer by the Rev. Peter Parker, M. D.; Sermon\* by the Rev. Dr. Bridgman, from Ephesians, vi: 11, and 12; Questions to the candidate, the Consecrating Prayer, and the Charge by Rev. Dr. Medhurst; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Dr. Bridgman; Concluding Prayer by the Rev. W. J. Pohlman of Amoy.

Besides the above, there were present the following missionaries. Rev. Dyer Ball, M. D., Rev. T. T. Devan, M. D., Rev. I. J. Roberts, and Mr. S. W. Bonney of Canton, and the Rev. William Gillespie of Hongkong.

This is believed to be the first Ordination of a Protestant minister of Christ in China. The services were peculiarly solemn and impressive, and will not soon be forgotten by those who were privileged to witness and enjoy them.

\* The sermon was not delivered, on account of the preacher's indisposition.





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